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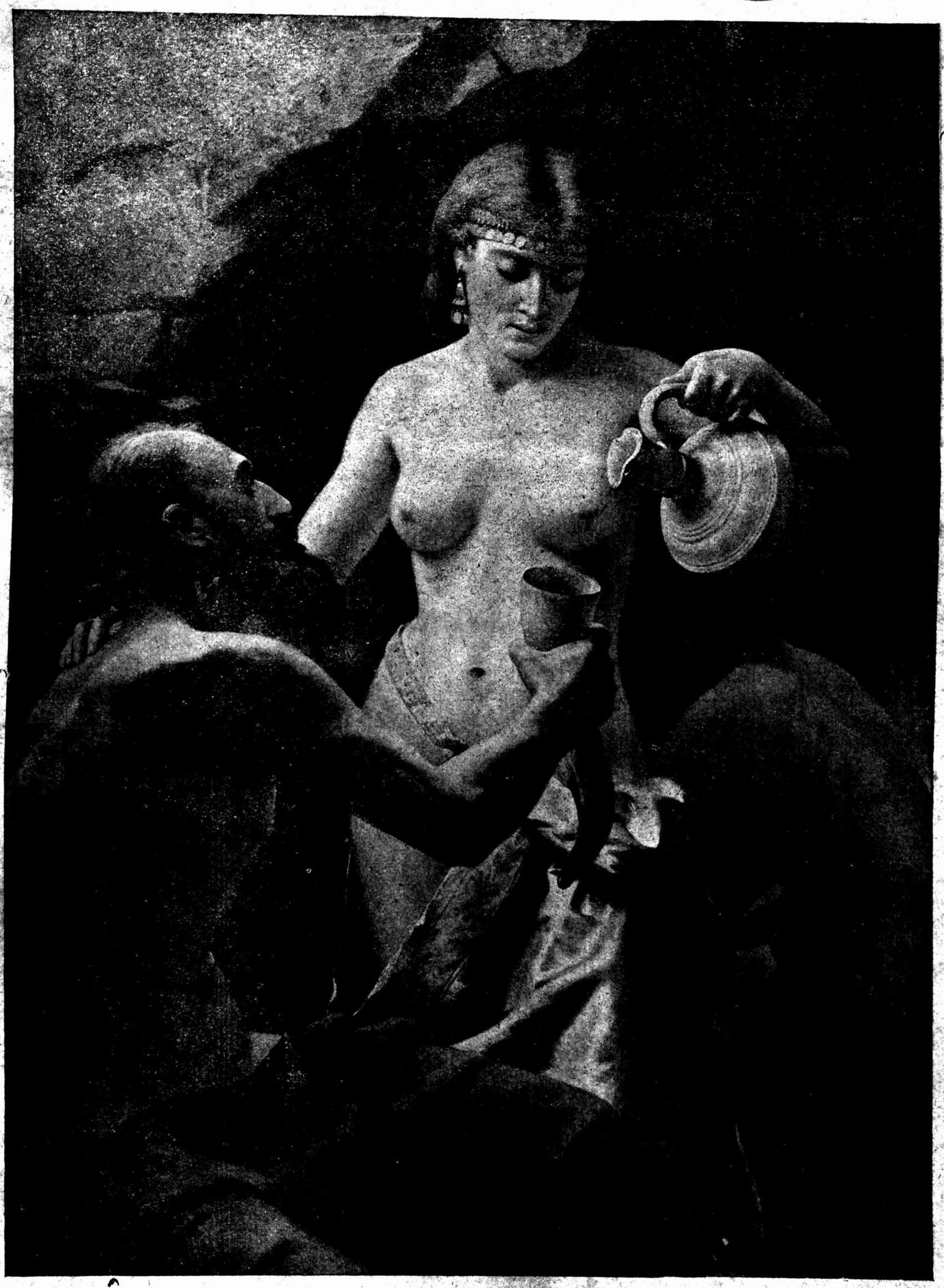
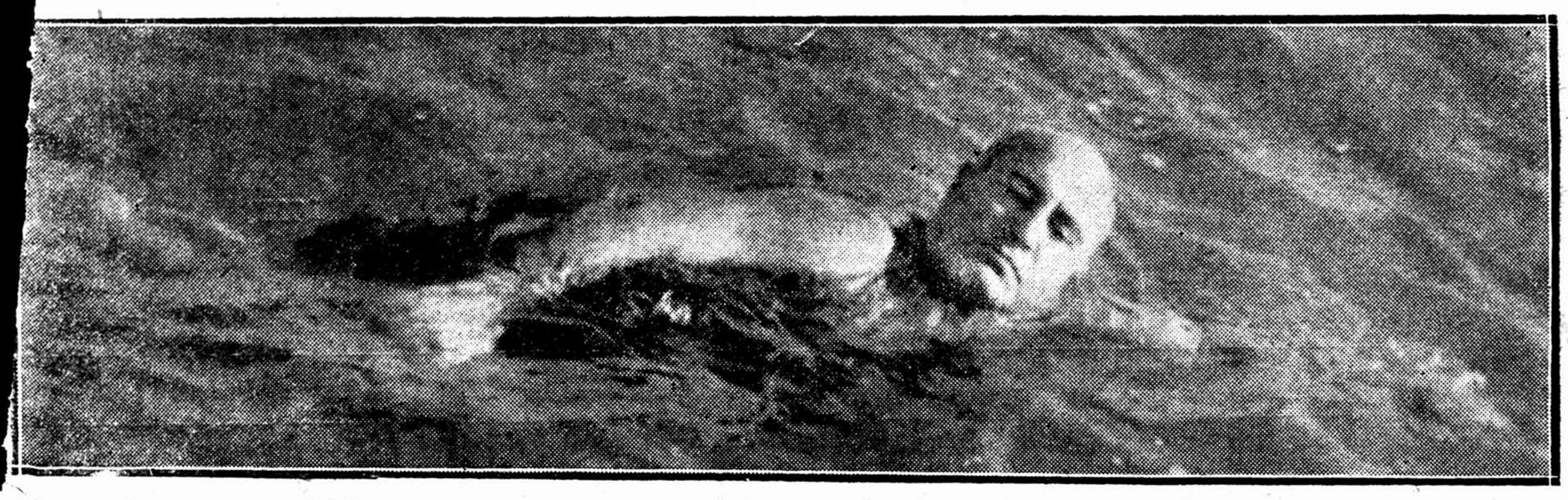
The Thirst Of Isaac



By the world-famous Artist G. RENAULT

Il Duce Keeps Himself Fit.



The worries and responsibilities of government do not prevent Mussolini from indulging in sport which affords him a healthy recreation besides being useful in keeping him fit. Here is a snap-shot of him taken at Ostia.

FOR FATHERLAND

One of the striking posters issued by the German Front organisation in the Saar to secure votes for the Reich.

ROMANCE OF TWO CONTINENTS

How will she decide? Isobel McCreery, Frisco girl, for whose hand Lord Ashley, British Peer, and Jack Bradley, American Polo player, are reported to be contending.

AT THE WHEEL

A picturesque photo of Quintana, Red Indian of the Cholo tribe who is shortly to fight at the Madison Square Garden, New Y...

Khar).

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A HISTORY OF

HUMAN PROTEST

FROM AMOS TO LENIN AND GANDHI

The Great French Revolution : Storm Gathers Round The Throne

By PROSCOS

(The first three articles on the French Revolution were published in the issues of the "Sunday Chronicle" of 16th December, and 13th and 27th January.)

Hunger riots caused by famine and feudal and ecclesiastical levies, and the financial bankruptcy of the State compelled Louis XVI to summon first the Assembly of Notables composed of the nobility and the clergy, and then the States General which was to include the Commons. Taking advantage of the critical situation in France, the Commons secured a double representation for themselves; but even then they did not represent the vast population of peasants, as the members were mostly drawn from the intellectual classes in the towns who were quite unfamiliar with the rural conditions where acute unrest and discontent prevailed. They were, however, ready to stage a war with monarchy and demand representative government with a constitutional king, preserving the sanctity of property and maintaining law and order.

KING REFUSES TO LEARN

The States General met on the 4th May, 1789. Louis, frightened of the popular clamour, attempted to appease them with a dose of petty reforms. On the first day the representatives of the people found out that the King was not prepared to learn from experience, and that he had not yet realised that the people of France were in no mood to accept anything except a complete innovation of the political system and a radical change in the administration. Matters were made worse when Barentain, the Keeper of the Seals, stupidly declared, "All just demands have been granted; the King has not been stopped by indiscreet murmurs; he has indulgently deigned to ignore them; he has pardoned even the expression of those false and extravagant matters under cover of which it was intended to substitute harmful chimeras for the unalterable principles of the monarchy." Necker, the how re-appointed King's Minister, in a three hours' speech made no mention of representative government or about the abolition or modifications of the feudal and ecclesiastical dues. With the opening session a struggle began between the Commons and the other two Estates and nearly a month was spent in futile parleys to induce the latter to sit with the representatives of the people.

The people of Paris were in no mood to tolerate the hauteur of the aristocrats. The Palace Royal was turned into an open-air club where all were invited to express freely their opinions. About fifteen to twenty bulletins were daily published and amateur orators addressed excited street audiences. The people were roused to take possession of the palaces and assume the charge of governing themselves. Huge throngs gathered round the States General at Versaille, cheering the representatives and insulting the aristocrats.

Made bold by the popular support, the national representatives, on June 17th, declared themselves members of the National Assembly, thereby aiming a ruthless blow to the principle of two-chambers. The members further declared all taxation to be provisional as it was illegal, and called upon the people to refuse to pay the taxes if the Assembly was dissolved. A Committee of Subsistence was appointed to combat famine and the National Debt was consolidated to win over the middle classes who had subscribed loans to the government, and who were frightened of losing the money if monarchy was abolished. The blow further prevented the money-lender from helping the Court.

QUEEN'S PLOT DISCOVERED

The Queen and Princes, considering these steps preludes to the abolition of the throne, planned a "coup d'etat" with the aid of the Keeper of the Seals. The plan leaked out to the members of the Assembly and on 20th June they took a heroic step by meeting at the Hall of the famous Tennis Court to pledge themselves not to disband till they had given France a constitution. A huge procession of volunteers from Versaille guarded the representatives as they proceeded to take the solemn oath. The "Constitutional" Assembly thus became a revolutionary organisation, and its members were prepared to add a feather to the crown of democracy.

The next day the King opened the States General, declared the annulment of the resolutions passed by the Assembly, decreed that the principle of the two chambers shall remain, and proclaimed the feudal rights as inviolable. The small reforms that he outlined were to come from his own grace, and if his wishes were not complied with, he threatened the dissolution of the States General. After his speech he asked those present to disperse and the members of the two Estates left the Chambers, but the Commons kept to their seats. Mirabeau, the arch opportunist of the French Revolution, then made a fighting speech declaring their king to be only their mandatory, and that by their oath they were pledged to the people not to separate till a constitution was framed. He then invited the bayonets of the soldiers to disperse the representatives of the people, knowing full well that this was the one measure the king would like to adopt, but the soldiers were prepared more to defend the people than the King.

GROWING POPULAR RESENTMENT

The people gathered outside the Chambers and threatened the members of the Two Estates. Two representatives of the Church and nobility were almost killed, the Keeper of the Seals and the Archbishop of Paris were hooted and abused, and the Secretary of the King died of shock. On the 24th the Bishop of Beauvais was nearly killed, on the 25th crowds hissed the nobility and the clergy. The Palace of the Archbishop of Paris was attacked and "the troops refused to fire on the people," says Arthur Young, the English eye-witness of the French Revolution.

The King, powerless and threatened, allowed the Assembly to remain. The Assembly, in order to protect itself, had passed a resolution allowing the people to occupy the galleries of the Chamber. The King by his speech, had won over the nobility and the clergy to his side, but a few days later a rumour said that one million people were marching from Paris to destroy the nobles and the clergy. The two Estates quietly agreed to sit with the Assembly at the express orders of the frightened Queen.

Marie Antoinette had other plans up her sleeve. In league with some Princes and members of the nobility, she planned to put an end to the Asembly with the help of faithful toops. The Assembly, becoming aware of this move, took the help of the "Revolutionists" to appeal to the people. From between June 27th and July 8th the people responded and began to arm themselves. A thorough system of espionage was established by the people and every move of the Ministers, the Queen and her supporters was made known to the members of the Breton Club at Versaille, composed of middle class revolutionaries, who were later to form the Jacobin Club. It was founded by two Bretons, Le Chapelier and Glezen; Mirabeau, Robespierre, Sieyes, Barnave, Petion, the Duke d'Aiguillon being some other important members. Similarly at Paris, in the Palace Royal, ten thousand people gathered daily to listen to the speakers, discuss the innumerable pamphlets, and lay down a plan of action. A link was established between the Breton Club and the Palace Royal. The Hotel de Ville sent a message of congratulations to the Assembly for not surrendering to the threats of the King, and a militant address was presented to the members by the Palace Royal. The famine was growing, the people were desperate, they wanted action.

ASSEMBLY COWED DOWN

The middle classes, on the other side, remembering the Revellon affair, were afraid of the people. As early as June 27th Mirabeau began to warn his associates of "siditious auxiliaries." He wanted "the maintenance of order, the public tranquility, the authority of the laws and their ministers." He even wanted the deputies to rally round the King, who, according to him, was meaning well but was deceived and was badly advised. The whole Assembly cheered him, and if the King had the sanity to seek his salvation amongst this intellectual middle classes at that time, the historic events of July 14th would never have occurred. On July 4th the Committee of Subsistence made its report suggesting measures to counteract the famine. The report was discussed for hours but nothing was done, and it was made out that some members of the Assembly were speculating in grain and were making money from the starvation of the people. On July 6th it was announced that the culprits were found out and would be prosecuted, and the members were seized with panic; but the matter was hushed up. On June 30 there had been a riot in Paris and the soldiers had refused to fire. The Assembly, afraid of the coming storm, voted a humble address to the King.

Louis had not the wisdom to accept the olive branch as he was banking on the coming "coup d'etat." Troops were concentrating at Versaille and on the road to Paris from Versaille. Marie Antoinette was planning to punish Paris, dissolve the Assembly, and kill the leaders including Mirabeau and Mounier—the constitutionalists. Orders were issued to Marshal de Broglie to burn Paris. The Marshal wrote to Prince de Conde that a round of shots will "disperse these argufiers and restore absolute power which is going out, in place of the republican spirit which is coming in." The plans of the Court were ready—to dismiss Necker, dissolve the Assembly, imprison all leaders, storm Paris with thirty thousand men and re-establish monarchy in all its glory. The Assembly voted a humble petition to the King: The people acted differently—they prepared for the memorable July 14th when the Bastille prison—the symbol or tyranny,—was to be stormed and taken, and the Revolution was to be prosecuted with earnest zeal to ushur in the day of peace which had been long delayed.

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"Indian Rope Tri

"Impossible"—Is How An American Writer Characterises The Claim Of Indian Magicians Of Old To Have Performed This The Most Astounding Of All Magical Feats Which Has Intrigued Occidental Magicians For Years Past And Which They Have In Vain Sought To Imitate

An old print depicts the performance of the trick by Chinese Conjurors.

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EPITOMIZING all the mystery of the glamourous East is the Indian Rope Trick, most famous of all of the miracles credited to the magicians of India. Nearly everyone has heard of this feat and has heard, too, that it is the one trick of the Indian fakirs that no American or European has been able to duplicate or even explain.

The trick was performed—so the ancient story goes—under a cloudless sky and in an open space, well removed from trees. The fakir, after appropriate mystic ceremony, tossed one end of the rope into the air. The rope remained perpendicular and stretched until the upper end was lost to view. A boy climbed the rope until he too was out of sight. Armed with a sword, the magician followed him up the rope. Soon the boy reappeared, but piecemeal—his legs, arms, head and torso falling separately. The magician slid down the rope, placed the mutilated body and members into a basket. After more mystic rites, the boy emerged from the hamper, none the worse for wear.

The trick has been written about for years — for hundreds of years — and many explanations have been offered. Usually credited is the assumption, said to be erroneous, that Oriental magicians are so adept at hypnotism that they can hypnotise an entire assemblance to see what does uot happen. Usually quoted to substantiate this is a venerable story—but only a story—of a smuggled camera that captured a picture of the magicians waiting for the spectators to come out of the trance.

Attention has been drawn to the trick recently by an offer of the Magic Circle of London (the British equivalent of the Society of American Magicians) of $2,500 for any magician, Oriental or Occidental, who will perform the trick before the members of the Magic Circle. Magicians insist that this organization could safely have offered a million dollars to see the trick —that there is not the slightest possibility they will ever see it. The fact is, they say, the trick never was performed, never will be performed, that it is merely the last credited survivor of all of the "tall stories" brought home by adventurous and imaginative travellers of the middle ages.

Colourful and mystifying illusion that the American Magician, Howard Thurston, based upon the old Indian rope trick legend.

Such has been the persistence of accounts of the "miracle" that scores of magicians have celebrated their arrival at affluence by making pilgrimages to India, hoping to see the trick or at least to talk to someone who had seen it. Kellar and Thurstoe were among those who made such fruitless journeys. They found, as others had found, that, surprisingy, the most famous of Indian tricks is not even known in India!

A Yankee Magician in India.

The most thorough investigation of the trick is credited to John Mulholland, one of the best known American magicians who shares with Howard Thurston the honor of being the only members of the craft mentioned in "Who's Who in America." Mr. Mulholland was a member of the faculty of Columbia University before he became a professional conjuror and carried into his Indian researches not only unusual technical knowledge of the psychology of deception, but the training of a scholar skilled in modern methods of research.

One of the most plausible stories about the trick is that it was performed at an entertainment given before the Emperor Jehangir, father of the builder of the Taj Mahal, and that it was described in an account of the affair preserved in the Imperial Library at Calcutta. After considerable search, the Yankee magician found the ancient manuscript. According to the document, before Emperor Jehangir appeared the leading Indian magician of the time, performing tricks which are still in the repertoire of the fakirs of to-day. The manuscript contains no mention of the Indian rope trick.

Mr. Mulholland, during his visit to India, was paid the signal honor of being adopted into the Bakhsh family of magicians, conjurors famous throughout the Orient. Mulholland's Oriental "grandfather," leader of the troup, taught him all that the family knew about Oriental magic and then asked a favour of the newest member of the family: "Will you explain what tourists mean when they ask us to do the Indian rope trick? If American magicians know how to do it, we should like to add it to our *jadoo*."

One of the best of the authentic tricks of the East is the boy-in-the-basket mystery.

Indian magicians are adepts at sleigh of hand. Mohammed Bukhsh, Indian Fakir, is seen performing the "Cups and Balls" trick.

Not Known in China.

Early prints purporting to depict the trick indicate that it was at one time thought to be of Chinese origin, so Mr. Mulholland sought records of the trick in China. While Chinese magicians did not adopt him, they did initiate him into their guild, the members of which assured him that they had never heard of the trick he was trying to trace. Mr. Mulholland ended his research believing that the trick possibly had its origin in the Chinese parallel of the universally known story of Jack and the Beanstalk.

Several American and European magicians have sought to produce the trick on the stage—which is a much different thing to doing it in a vacant lot. Most successful of these was Howard Thurston, but Mr. Thurston has not done the trick for several years.

According to students of the Black Art, Indian magic is much overrated and the real home of magic and conjuring is the West and not the East. Indian fakirs highly esteem "foreign tricks" and are frequent customers of American and European dealers in magicians' properties. The Orientals are adepts at sleight of hand but most of the charm of their performances is due to the primitive setting. The slowness of their work and the yelling and contortions with which they accompany their tricks rarely permit them to be successful entertainers away from home.

Occidental magicians, however, are to some extent responsible for the reputation that their Oriental rivals enjoy. To add color to their entertainments Occidental magicians not infrequently credit to the romantic East, India, China or Japan, tricks which were really invented in America or Europe.

5,000 Magicians.

Conjuring or magic is highly popular in the United States, and has been for several generations. At least, 5,000 conjurors make all or part of their incomes from the practice of the Black Art. Not a few of these present "full evening shows"—the fact that motion pictures have captured so many theatres keeps most of these men in the smaller cities. Throughout the country there are several thousand magician "club entertainers"—the men who entertain the men's club, the lodge or the children's party. These come in all degrees of prestige—from top notchers who are paid $150 to $500 for an hour's wonder-working to lesser lights who accept $15 or $25. In what is left of vaudeville, magicians are also popular. Mr. Thurston had the most pretentious "full evening" show. Lately he met the challenge of the movies by crowding his three hours of illusions into a shorter stage show for the movie palaces. One of the leading vaudeville wonder-workers is a Welshman who calls himself Cardini. Mr. Mulholland, as befits one who began at the school-teacher's desk, has turned his insatiable curiosity to good account by becoming a lecturer before colleges and serious-minded clubs, illustrating his talks on the magic of other lands

ck Never Existed"

Eugene Laurant, one of the top-flight American wizards, does a modern favorite rope trick.

and the psychology of deception with the actual magic which he describes.

Two Kinds of Magicians.

In general, there are two kinds of magicians. Those who make men and women vanish and reappear, who cause assistants to defy gravity or to be cut into halve , are called illusionists. Those who do tricks with small objects —cards ,coins, billiard balls and handkerchiefs are called manipulators or sleight of hand performers. Illusionists require all sorts of cabinets, scenery and other elaborate appurtenances. Thurston's bulky apparatus fills several railroad cars. Cardini, an outstanding manipulator, could tuck his apparatus into a pocket.

Probably the greatest trick of the illusionist is one in which a young woman assistant seems to float in the air. Common sese tells the spectators that *something* holds the lady up but if the illusionist is clever that something is not detected by even the most eagle-eyed. A little later the wonder-worker puts the lady in a box and saws it—and presumably the lady—in two. She recovers from the experience sufficiently, however, to be loaded into a cannon and shot into a trunk suspended from the ceiling of the theatre. The life of an illusionist's assistant is not without excitement!

The manipulator, scorning boxes and cabinets, picks playing cards from the air—handfuls of them. He causes them to change their spots and to pass, invisibly from hand to hand. Billiard balls appear at his finger tips, change colors and multiply. Handkerchiefs, too, appear, disappear and change their colors. Popular now are tricks with lighted cigarettes and even with thimbles and needles, all requiring superlative skill.

Gregarious Wonder-Workers.

Magicians in every land have their own societies which operate very much as did the guilds of old. Leading American conjurors' organization is the Society of American Magicians, which has 27 branches in as many cities. Its chief rival is a younger group, the International Brotherhood of Magicians. Both include in their memberships many amateur conjurors, men who make a hobby of the Black Art. And, it is no secret that many amateurs rival professionals in skill.

Obviously, a primary object of these societies is to confine the secrets of the craft to those practicing it. Actually, the effort is more successful than is generally realized.

While outsiders may learn the secrets of some mechanical tricks, such as those employing boxes with false bottoms or the playing cards to be found in toy shops, actual sleight of hand requires a prodigious amount of practice—practice which ought to begin early in life. The adept sleight of hand performer uses scores or even hundreds of "sleights"—finger movements that bring into play muscles rarely used by the layman. It is not true, however, that "the hand is quicker than the eye." What deceives the eye, or rather the mind behind the eye, is the fact that the hand does not do what it seems to do and (which is equally important) that it *does* do what it seems not to be doing. Skill in conjuring depends not only upon the agility, speed and smoothness with which these manipulations are performed but upon the ability of the conjuror to make it seem that there is no sleight of hand at all! Art in conjuring lies in making a pseudo miracle seem real—not in demonstrating abnormal dexterity of the fingers. Magicians themselves use the word "convincing" to describe those tricks in which the manipulations are so skillfully and imperceptably done as to escape the observation of the astute spectater.

Magicians draw a sharp distinction between themselves and such deceptionists as fraudulent spirit mediums, fortune tellers, crystal gazers, pseudo mind-readers and the like. A magical performance, they insist, must start with the premise that it is the performers' privilege to entertain by deceiving —if he can—those who watch. If that premise is lacking (as it would be lacking in the case of a fraudulent spirit medium) the trick is no longer a trick but a mere swindle. Magicians claim to have rendered invaluable service, not only to the general public, but to serious students of psychic phenomina by waging constant warfare against those who fraudulently claim supernatural powers. Harry Houdini, famous for his handcuff tricks, spent the last years of his life in battling with spirit mediums whose sincerity he denied.

Always popular is the trick of finding a rabbit in a borrowed "topper." John Mulholland performs it for "Oil-Power" readers.

A magician named Weiss, who flourished a century ago, thus illustrated his tricks in his advertising. The picture was captioned "The plate represents to what height deception may be carried."

Howard Thurston and the lady who is mysteriously cut in half at every performance.

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A SHORT STORY

The Triumph Of Love

By Md. KUTBUDDIN

"But I cannot give it up, however much I tried, Sir," Jeelani was saying to Prof. Ghulam Mohammad, of the City College, Hyderabad.

Mr. Jeelani was then in the IV year class in the City College. He was highly temperamental, sensitive and artistic. He was a total failure in sports, though he discoursed on them very enthusiastically. He was rather broody and philosophically minded. Once the thought occurred to him that he would die and since then it had become an obsession with him. It naturally made him very unhappy and restless. He sat down and, being a student of logic, reasoned out whether there was any logical connection in such a thinking, and finally concluded that it was all silly and rose up with a relieved heart determined not to think of it any more. But, unfortunately, the decision to forget was more easily taken than kept.. The thought still persisted wherever he went.

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At last, thinking that it might be a case under Psycho-Analysis, be resolved to consult his Psychology Professor.

"I don't know how the thought entered into my mind, Sir," he began, seated before the Professor, "but I cannot give it up however much I tried. Of course, I argued it over and over and though I could not find any logic in such a thing, though I know it to be absolutely foolish, yet I cannot give it up, Sir," he concluded dismally. The professor who was a very learned man heard him patiently. He was supposed to know some Palmistry also. "Your hand, please," he mildly demanded, and looking at the right-hand palm of Mr. Jeelani through his spectacles, he said, "Your life line" (here he indicated the life line with his index finger) "is cut short. You see this should have come straight down; then a man is assured full life. But yours breaks off in the middle. Of course, this is what the science of palmistry says. It may or may not be true."

Then he took the left hand and examined its palm. "You see the line here is complete," he observed, "that indicates that you were previously endowed with full life, but subsequently a change in your longevity had happened. The right hand shows what will happen while the left hand shows what was 'intended' to happen.'

There was a short pause. "However," he continued, as his face brightened, "as I told you before nothing can be said about the truth of this. No hard and fast rule can be made. The science itself says that the lines can be changed by a strong will power. And so many instances have happened like that. So you desist from all such thoughts and think that you are going to live long. At any rate," (here he looked full in the patient's face), "you must know that nothing will be gained by thinking over it. You cannot change what is to happen, while you will be making your life more miserable atleast so long as you are destined to live, if you go on thinking like this," he concluded.

Jeelani took leave of the Professor with a heavy heart. From that time onwards, he became more moody and he very often fell into deep abstractions; melancholy thoughts crowded his mind. Try, however he might, he could not get over these melancholy thoughts. Life had become a burden to him. At last, after much mental debate, he resolved to take resort to the last course left open to people in his predicament, namely, to commit suicide.

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Summer holidays had come. Jeelani went to his uncle's house where lived his supposed fiancee. This girl was intended to be married to him since her birth onward. Jeelani had seen her almost from her nude days in the cradle, and had known her to be hot-tempered and bad-tongued, though he also knew that she possessed an innate sense of chastity for which he was very much devoted to her. However, in his opinion, she was a veritable shrew. Therefore, though they were intended to be married, no love was lost between them. But this time it was all different. She had grown up to be a veritable damsel, with an excellant figure, and her whole attitude towards Jeelani seemed to have undergone a thorough transformation. In a very happy moment when their eyes met, she smiled upon him so sweetly that it sent thrills in his heart. There was love beaming in her eyes. She peeped through the door crevices and any other possible source whenever opportunity afforded (because they were observing "gosha").

On the whole she manifested a strong love for Jeelani. This impressed him very much. The transformation of the girl's attitude towards him coupled with the most charming personality into which she had now developed made him fall into a profound love with her. Her picture with her sweet smile got itself so fixed in his mind as though an exposure of an object had been made on a negative plate. Wherever he went and whatever he did he thought of her and only of her. Her perfect structure was in his mind's eye at all times. He smiled within himself and gloated over the treasure which was to be his shortly. He was profoundly happy to think that the girl whom he loved had after all learned to love him. For days together he did not think of anything else. Curiously, his old obsession seemed to have taken leave of him.

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He was offered a temporary job in Madras in a firm and he had joined it though he was sorry to leave his beloved. Even after coming over to Madras, the picture of his "fiancee" was before him always. In and outside the office he thought of her. In the evenings he would go to the beach and muse and, looking distantly at the waves, repeat his favourite verse, "roll on, thou dark and blue ocean, roll; ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain; man marks the earth with ruin, his control stops with the shore," etc. After a few days, however, his old obsession would recur and he would start as though stung by a scorpion. But such moments were very rare. Most of his time he used to contemplate upon the perfect figure of his beloved and how she smiled at him. He strongly felt that he could not be without her any longer.

Previously, he abandoned the idea of marriage, but now the temptation of marrying her seemed to be irresistible. He would be in a perfect Elysium contemplating what happiness would be his with her, but suddenly he would look at his palm and gaze at the life line! There it was—abruptly cut short. The words of the Professor would ring in his ears and tears would roll down his cheeks. Then he would invoke God and appeal to Him in most pathetic terms whether He would be so merciless as to take him off and thus separate him from his beloved. It would be very cruel —very cruel—on the part of the Most Merciful (Al Rahaman). "No, He won't do that," he consoled himself. "God is All Merciful; I will live virtuously, piously and please God and thus He would be kind to me. I shall then live long. God knows our love. He will surely pity us, nay He must and should. Further, it is said that strong will power could alter the lives. Yes, I have a strong Will Power. Nothing is stronger than my love. I am determined to live just for the sake of my love, and I shall certainly live longer." These words he repeated whenever he was free from work.

Early in the morning he would look at the palm; "the line is getting longer", he would exclaim. Day by day he looked at the palm. He did find the line slowly coming down. He would be immensely pleased, while at the same time tears would fill in his eyes as the image of his sweet-heart presented itself before his hazy vision. He would lift both his hands and say, "O God, O God, grant me long life atleast for the sake of that sacred soul. I cannot afford to die and leave her alone." Then he would clap both his cheeks as if in atonement of anything wrong that he might have done in the past. "No, no, God won't be so cruel to us, dear", he would converse with the imaginary figure before him. "My love will survive everything." Then he would go home and kiss the jacket that he managed to smuggle from his sweet-heart's suit case when he had been to her last.

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It is now nearly a decade since this had happened. Mr. Jeelani is now a happy and a contented man with two healthy, beautiful and sturdy male children—just his phototypes—and an elderly girl as healthy, hot-tempered and bad-tongued as her mother was when she was an young girl. Mr. Jeelani himself is active, healthy and full of spirits, for his favourite motto in life was, in the words of Stevenson, "to be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and to spend little less, to make on the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself".

No wonder love triumphed over fate and palmistry.

(The End.)

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BROADCAST TO BLIND BABY

Boy Of Three Who Has Genius For Music May One Day See

Thousands of listeners in Great Britain were touched recently when the B.B.C. dance band announcer said, "We are now going to play a tune to a blind baby in hospital."

Behind this announcement lies the story of a baby who was born blind and who can now see, says the "Sunday Express."

Three years ago Mrs. Maurice, of Neasden, N.W., gave birth to a baby boy who was blind.

The parents took him from one specialist to another, but always with the same result.

HOPE

"A baby born blind has no hope of ever seeing," said the specialists.

Then Mrs. Maurice read of a successful operation on a sightless patient by Dr. Tudor Thomas at the Central London Eye Hospital.

Dr. Thomas examined her child, who was then two and a-half years old, and afterwards performed an operation.

Baby Maurice can now distinguish between light and dark, and can find his way about. There is hope that he will one day be able to see properly.

But that is not the whole story of baby Maurice. I has now been discovered that the child has musical talent amounting almost to genius.

Already at the age of three he can play the piano.

OVERJOYED.

A member of the B.B.C. dance orchestra who saw baby Maurice when ne visited the hospital was so impressed by his passion for music that he arranged the special broadcast for him.

"My husband and I are overjoyed," Mrs. Maurice said to a "Sunday Express" representative, "for after hearing that he would be blind for life we were amazed at the success of the operation. But for the "Sunday Express" we should never have gone to this hospital.

"Dennis' love of music is extraordinary. We have to keep the wireless or gramophone going every minute of the day."

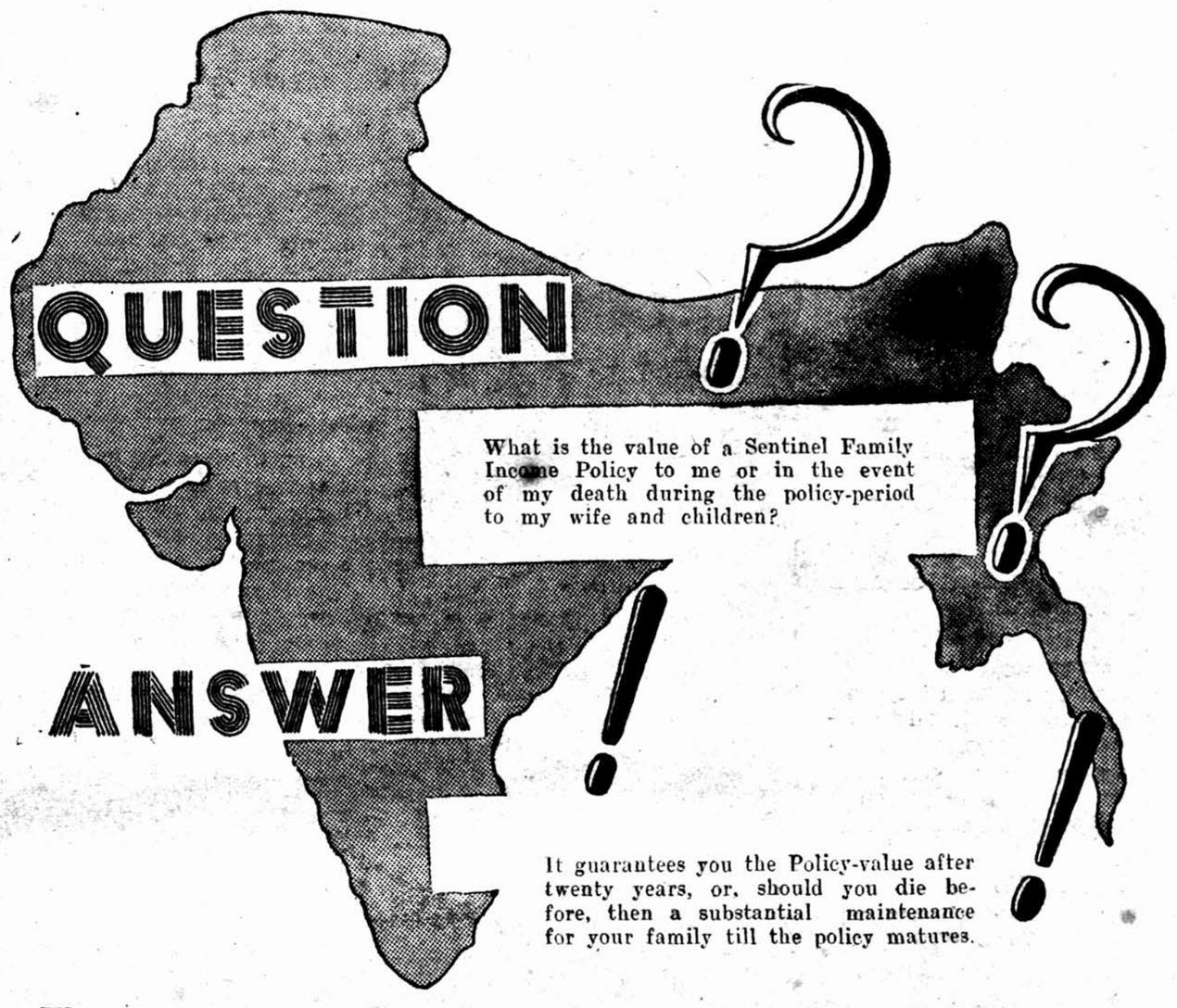
FASHIONS FOR NORDIC WOMEN

Nazi Writer Describes Signs Of Decadent Alien Influences

Nordic principles for women's attire are laid down in an article on "Germanic, tasteful and practical dress," written by a National-Socialist woman writer for women readers and published in the "Borsen Zeitung," writes the Berlin correspondent of "The Times."

Close contact with the southern world, it runs, has enticed the German people farther from its own values, and subjected it to the dangerously decadent influences of foreign civilizations. This applies also to women's clothing, in which the following of foreign examples has had injurious physical and spiritual effects, leading to national disruption and racial disintegration. Not only have foreign races different ideals of physical beauty; the position of the women in foreign countries is different. Race decides whether woman is a free being or a plaything. Such fundamental conceptions largely govern all women's dress. The southern "exhibition type" subordinates her clothing to the desire for show; the Nordic "attainment type" to her sphere of activity. The southern ideal of femininity is the youthful beloved the Nordic the motherly woman. The "showing off" motive leads to the distortion of the body, the motive of action demands the cult of the body.

Although, the article continues, the healthy and artistically exemplary garment through German efforts has of late years made headway in the dress-designing studios of the world—a sign that Germanic Nordic striving towards health is gaining a foothold—disintegrating influences are still at work. For instance, fashions which distort or exaggerate the lines of the body are a sign of alien influences. in which the "showing off" motive is inherent. When signs of sex-confusion show themselves in women's clothing—for example, the emphasis on narrow hips and broad shoulders, which represents an approach to the male physical structure—these are the decadent influences of an alien race, inimical to procreation and therefore disruptive.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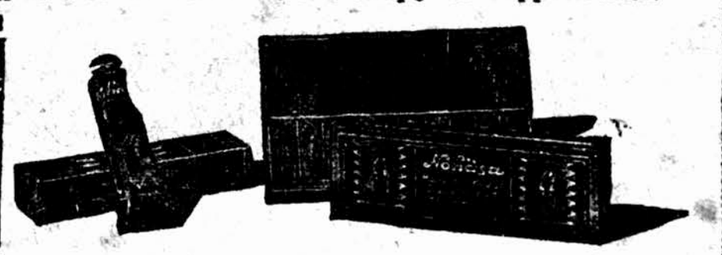

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KAMALADEVI AN APPRECIATION

By KOI HAI

The Saraswats of South Canara, like the Chitpawans of Maharashtra are a highly intellectual people and Srimathi Kamaladevi who belongs to the former community is a typical representative of the soil. God is generally so jealous in the distribution of His gifts but in the case of Kamaladevi, the fairies who presided at her birth gave her a body to match her brain. When I first saw her, she appeared to be a picture of Ravi Varma walked to life. Even if she had not dirtied her hand or beautified it with politics, she would have carved a career for herself as a model for an artist or as a stage or screen star.

I remembered the idyllic home Harin and Kamaladevi established on the fringe of San Thome beach at Madras, with an enchanting prospect of the waves almost lapping on their verandah. I don't know whose inspiration it was which christened the cottage "The Blue Wave."

OLD DAYS

There in that tiny house, you could find the intellectual aristocracy of Madras, those interested in the renaissance of the stage lige James H. Cousins, budding poets with their nervous productions which they wanted to get published in "The Shama". If you walk unannounced, you would perchance find Mrs. Naidu.

Those were days of lyric ardour when one would be transported in Kamaladevi's company into realms where sparrows chirp and telephones and irrelavent voices a unknown. She drank deep of the lofty dawns and the brilliant nights when moonbeams kissed the sea at San Thome. From the harsh realities of politics, she escaped into a roseate flower garden, hedged round with the sa crosanctity of the artist. In the uplifted chambers of the mind, in those soaring spaces, she could stage a scene more dizzy than any which ever whirled over the flat surface of the Azad Maidan where she set a noble example later on when Mahatmaji sent the call later on to the women of India to sacrifice and suffer for the Congress cause.

SERVICE TO ART

She was intensely interested in the renaissance of the stage and broke the convention that society ladies should not appear before the vulgar gaze of the public. In that movement whose flowering today we see in the dances at Adyar and in the

Kamaladevi

far-off Shantineketan, she sowed the seed and I recall that night where "Returned From Abroad" was staged by herself, Harin and their little boy Rama. Again, Kamaladevi and Nalini Turkhud walked the path of Enakshi Rama Rau and broke into the filmland. In "Vasantasena", we find her making her debut in the silver screen.

PASSION FOR COUNTRY

But above all and beyound all these subsidary occupations was her passionate devotion to the country and her burning indignation at the cruel man-made laws which made the descendants of Sita, Savitri and Damayanti, hewers of wood and drawers of water.

She has been playing a great part in the All-India Women's Conference, though at present, politics has got the pride of place in her mind.

Men who have toiled long in the vineyard of the Mother-land, who have borne the brunt of the lathie charges without a blush, who have scrubbed the floor and rubbed the walls of the prison and fought unavailingly for public notice, say that a woman volunteer has only to appear in a saffron-coloured sari before a foreign cloth shop to achieve front-page publicity in newspapers. But Kamaladevi's is a hard-won triumph.

BERLIN CONFERENCE

She was chosen to represent India at the International Women's Conference at Berlin, over which Mrs. Corbett Ashby presided. At that Conference, every country had its own flag but the Union Jack was chosen to represent India. Kamaladevi proudly stood up and said that unless India was allowed to be represented in her tri-colour national flag, the Indian delegates would have no other option but to withdraw.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby said that she was not aware whether India had her own flag and said if the delegates produced one, she would have no objection to allow it. There was only a night left but Kamaladevi cut up portions from her garments and made the tri-colour flag which floated proudly in Berlin.

So staunch is the abysmal ignorance abroad about India that someone asked Kamaladevi how many wives her husband had.

IMPR-SONxD

Though she was taking deep interest in the Congress movement from 1921 onwards, it was in 1930 that she came to the limelight. She was the first woman to be arrested at Bombay for breaking the salt law. She was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment. In the piping days of peace, she was entrusted by the Congress with the task of organising the Hindustani Seva Dal. She was again bagged at the outbreak of hostilities in 1932 when she broke the parole notice, was arrested and sentenced to fifteen months and a half and placed in "B" Class.

When she came out of jail, there was a feeling in the country that Mahatmaji's programme had flopped and in 1933, along with Messrs. Y. Meherali and Purushottam Tricumdas, she was responsible for the formation of the Congress Socialist Party which has to-day established its claim as the most vocal left-wing section in India's premier political organisation.

At the Conference convened by Ganghiji at Poona, Kamaladevi spoke but her mind, asking the Congress leaders to ginger up their tepid constructive programme and give a new orientation to its policy. But the Cabinet shied at it.

That is all old history. Recently, Kamaladevi went down to Madras Presidency. At a public meeting at Gudivada, she spoke about the new programme, was arrested and sent to prison for the third time. She had to endure enormous ordeals there. The grimness of the cell was accentuated by the non-supply of such useful articles as comb, soap, tooth-paste and brush. And under the impact of that harsh jail diet, her health broke down completely with the result that she was released before her time.

At Gudivada, a funny interlude happened at her trial. She asked for some water to drink and the Magistrate, turning to the Police Inspector asked whether it was permissible to supply water to a prisoner on trial. The Inspector replied it was left to the discretion of the Magistrate.

A MODEL FOR INDIA'S YOUTH

The younger generation looking to politics as a career should take pains to cultivate in itself qualities which Fisher was fond of describing as the great Nelsonic attributes of self-reliance, fertility of resources, fearlessness of responsibility and power of initiative. Mrs. Kamaladevi has all these qualities in abundance. She is a woman of definite opinions. She speaks clearly and to the point. There are no frills and flourishes, no flowers of speech in her utterances, no loose ends floating gaily in the air, although if she wants she could be as decorative as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She has formed conclusions, cemented on her rock-like figure. She despises feminine viles and sometimes hits with a battle-axe.

Her foreign travels have improved her considerably and she can to-day hold an audience spell-bound. She is the perfect embodiment of the heritage of modern Indian womanhood, called by the magic wand of the Mahatma

To-day, she is engrossed in village organisation in the south.

She has hacked her way through Women's Conferences and men's meetings. has stood up for her convictions in the open session of the Congress at Bombay but mention a lovely picture to her or a piece of music, a good play, an intelligent book or a rare curio and the brown eye softens and the tiger becomes a kitten. She can write fine newspaper articles, always conveying something of her Socialistic message. In the seclusion of the Vellore Jail, she has woven her sad thoughts into a book which will soon see the light of day.

Of that more anon.

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Bermuda Suffragette Resorts To Satyagraha

Offers To Go To Jail Rather Than Pay Taxes

Two columns in a recent issue of the Royal Gazette and Colonist Daily, of Bermuda, are devoted to accounts of court cases taken against suffragettes for refusal to pay taxes. Mrs. Henrietta Tucker and Mrs. Henry Lockyard faced imprisonment, which they declared themselves willing to undergo in protest against law that required them to pay taxes but refused them the right to vote.

Mrs. Tucker said: "I am not in opposition to this Court or to the Overseers of the Poor, but I am opposed to this unjust law." It was pointed by her that the authorities (the Overseers of the Poor) had the power to sell her goods, and had deliberately summoned her to pay the amount owing with the alternative of imprisonment.

However, the Bishop of Bermuda and Mrs. Tucker's husband came forward and offered to pay her taxes, The offer was accepted.

Mrs. St. George Butterfield, another Burmuda suffragette, decided to pay her taxes expressing the belief that the publicity given to her protest and that of her colleagues hand "stirred up interests in Bermuda as well as in the United States and Canada."

In another column of the Bermuda paper reference is made to the affair in "The Diary of Samuel Pepys Teucer."

"A rare happening this day! For I do hear in the city that ladies of high position in our beloved island are to be sentenced to gaol although Lord knows our gaols have no provision for the reception of firstclass political prisoners of either sex.

"So I do repair to the court full of sympathy for the unfortunate ladies whose sin is that they have a conscience: and right glad I am to find our Lord Bishop there on a Christian errand and he pays the taxes for one conscientious objector whilst the redoubtable Dr. Tucker pays another's.

"The magistrate did pronounce the dreadful edict that such proceedings did not advance the cause for which women are pleading.

"So it may be he also can tell a wondering world what measures should be taken to remove an injustice and a reproach.

"I have never yet heard that rights were obtained save after repugnant methods had been used. Men not only refused to pay taxes but shed their blood before they obtained the vote that is now accounted lawful for men but unlawful for women.

"So an eventful day albeit I am indeed glad that ladies of culture and refinement are spared the indignity of sojourning in a cheerless prison in company with criminals who have, let it be known, the privilege of voting since they are of the sex of the lords of creation."

MILLIONAIRES IN FRONT LINE TRENCHES

Bill Before U. S. Congress Will Compel Them To Fight, If It Becomes Law

Henry Ford, J. P. Morgan and J. D. Rockfeller will occupy front trenches in the next war if the American Congress passes a Bill to be presented by Mr. Thomas O'Malley, Democratic Representative for Wisconsin.

Believing wars are chiefly fought to safeguard the money-bags of millionaires, Mr. O'Malley declares that the only way to prevent them is to "compel those who profit most by their consequences to answer the military roll before anyone else."

The Du Pont family should be placed at the mercy of their own munitions, he says.

Mr. O'Malley's front line conscripts would be old soldiers in a sense different from that usually understood. His first trio are aged 95 (Rockfeller), 71 (Ford), and 67 (Morgan). They would qualify as boys of the old brigade straightway.

But they need spend no sleepless nights. Congress is not likely to pass the Bill, says the "News Chronicle."

CUPID WINS

Court Rejects Mother's Plea Of Son's "Madness"

On the ground that her son had been rendered feeble-minded by falling in love, a mother has unsuccessfully appealed to the highest court in Switzerland, the Federal Tribunal, to stop his marriage.

She was appealing from the decision of a lower court. and based her request on a section of the Swiss Penal Code which enables the marriage of feeble-minded people, drunkards, drug addicts, etc., to be stopped.

The mother contended that her son must have been rendered feeble-minded by love—otherwise, she declared, he would not wish to marry the girl.

Love was vindicated, for the Federal Tribunal decided against her.

AMERICA'S RICHES

"It is the feeling of most thoughtful people that the only true wealth we have in the United States are the boys and girls." —"Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture."

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Muslim Educationists

Ibne Khaladun—Historian And Educationist—Was Astonishingly Modern In His Outlook

By

SYED MOHOMMAD,

M.A., B.T., (Alig.)

Ours are the days of specialisation. Feverish activity and an unbroken chain of researches have unfolded before us an unlimited field in every branch of sciences and arts. Each section and sub-section of a certain science is complete in itself and needs lifelong devotion and study to be fully grasped. It therefore, appears strange to us that a historian of old old days was an educationist of no mean type and thus combined in his person mastery of two subjects—History and Education.

It is a fact borne out by his observations on education in his famous "Muqaddama". A careful study of this muqaddama dispels all doubts and clears all misconceptions we have entertained about the "unscientific nature of their educational methods". It is rich in details and throws light on the pains those people took to make their methods a living thing.

A THOUGHTFUL WRITER

It could not be otherwise. Knowledge and learning was not an ordinary problem for them. It found its sanction in the teachings of religion. It was considered to be the mainstay of society and state According to the historian, Shariat has five aims before it. It has to protect religion, race, life, learning and property. An Imam or representative and administrative head of the Muslim community has to fulfil some conditions to occupy that high position. He must be learned just and sober. When he is invested with that high office it is his duty to investigate the condition of the learned and teachers

Ibne Khaladun is not alone. He is supported by Abdul Hamid. In his instructions to Katibs he emphasizes their importance by telling them that they belong to higher strata of society as, "you are literate, a means of administering the country and a source of Khalif's information and guidance. You are his eyes, ears, tongue and hands".

Khaladun understood all forces which react on life, character and manners of man. He not only expounds his formulae but illustrates them with the help of concrete examples when he deals with national characteristics of Arabs, Syrians, Spaniards, etc., He lays down that climatic conditions, intermingling of races and march of time are factors which make and unmake a community.

From such a thoughtful writer we must expect some rational contribution and our expectations are fulfilled when we study his "muqaddama". In addition to the general remarks which show that he took into account all such psychological forces as environment and society, he takes up pure psychological questions and deals with them though he does not develop a modern point of view.

VIEWS ON PHILOSOPHY

In dealing with philosophy, of which he is not enamoured, he tells how we get concepts of objects. "The comprehension of an object depends on the perception of similarities and contrasts". In the thirtieth chapter while dealing with sources of knowledge, he says, "Ideation is intuition and feeling which is produced by the operation of mind on brain. This intuitional sequence sometimes culminates in an action, while at other times it results in the creation of new knowledge.....It is the work of our thinking faculty which is ceaselessly functioning and which distinguishes man from other creatures."

"The best method of becoming expert", according to him, "is discussion and debate which hastens the process of assimilation". In modern pharaseology it means that "real education depends so largely upon free and friendly cooperation between teacher and taught and this of course entails conversation upon the subject matter concerned."

After these general principles he deals with the two classes of sciences. Those which are an end in themselves and those which serve as means to others. The former are more important and should receive more attention. They include Religion, Physical Science and Metaphysics. The latter comprise of Arabic, Arithmetic, Logic and kindred subjects. They should occupy secondary position.

ON EDUCATION

This discourse leads him to Education which he regards as an art which develops with the growth of cities. "It is the true expression of civilization and culture. Much depends upon the prevailing atmosphere and the chances it affords. It is due to this that men of the East are well advanced and those of the West are wonder struck when they visit their country. They think them to be more endowed by Nature. It is not the case. A Bedouin is not less endowed by her. The apparent difference is caused by the varying cultures and circumstances of their life". It is clear from the above remark that he understood the factors which develop "inferiority complex" and pointed out that a Bedouin has capacity enough to develop.

He surveys the curricula of the various Islamic countries and deals with their arrangements of courses. Holy Quran formed the nucleus of studies. Instruction began with it and centred round it. In the West the holy book was enough for elementary course, but in Andalusia a knowledge of Arabic and some other science constituted elementary course. Africa was more advanced and maintained technical schools where children learnt art and craft. Khaladun admires them for their liberal course, co-ordination of studies and the better results they achieved.

He refers to Qazi Abu Bekr bin Arabi, whose "Kitabur Rahlat" deals with the courses of studies. He lays down that Arabic should be first in order of precedence. Arithmetic and holy Quran should be taken up after it. He adds that no two sciences should be taught together unless the learner is extraordinarily brilliant. Khaladun is in accord with him.

"A knowledge of his own language must remain the centre of all the teaching we give the child", is a modern axiom and these educationists of old had understood its significance. Khaladun and Qaziput regarded Arabic as the first object of a student's attention and care and with them the question of Arabic is really the question of mother tongue.

RIGHT METHOD OF TEACHING

Another chapter deals with the good and right method of teaching. He says, "Most of the teachers are ignorant of right methods of teaching. They present stiff problems in early stages. The scholar fails to assimilate it. It is bad. It strains and wearies his brain. He loses hope and avoids learning. So, teaching should be graded according to the capacity of the taught. A problem should be presented in three stages. At first a bare outline dealing with important points would do. In the second stage some details and explanations be given. The third must culminate in the presentation of minutest details and discussion on generalities."

He then makes suggestions for the tackling of problems. If there is any difficulty "the scholar must trust in the mercy of God and in his own powers. He should concentrate his mind on the main idea. He must not allow himself to be confused by words. If he is caught in their trap he will fail to grasp the point". Thus self-confidence and an analysis of the problem are suggested as the best means of solving stiff problems and no one would question its soundness.

This leads him to languages teaching. Khaladun offers his own method of teaching it. According to him "Mastery over a language is not mastery over words alone", but expression of ideas in language. "The right use of words and clear thinking go hand in hand. Connect words with mental process for which they stand." This can be achieved by "constant practice" by "putting expressions in different settings" till it gets fixed in the mind of the learner and becomes his permanent possession.

It diverts his attention to literature. He does not point out any definite method but his suggestions about the selection of literary pieces are enough to bring out his point of view. According to him the selection must present what is standard. It must deal with the history of the times as well as that of the author. This alone can give them "their right atmosphere' their fullest flavour and their special distinction".

PROBLEM OF DISCIPLINE

These chapters find their natural culmination in the one which tackles the problem of discipline. When he dwells upon it he really makes an historial survey of the question. He quotes some authorities and gives expression to the general trend of his days. He is backed by all and this fact proves conclusively the keen interest which was evinced by men of those days in the welfare of the little folk.

"Severity and exactions tell badly on young students. It destroys natural energy and encourages laziness. There develops in him a unconscious tendency to tell lies and practise deceit in order to save himself from punishment. Bye and bye it becomes his second nature till he becomes dehumanized and depraved".

The same is the trend of Rashid's instructions to the tutor or his son, the famous Mamun. Therein he directs him, "Do not give him sorrow. If you do he will become dull. His mind will not work. Be not too lenient. It will make him lethargic and inactive. Let no moment go by without wresting some profit from it. In short you should treat him gently, if that fails you may have recourse to reproof, even if that does not work you may resort to corporal punishment to put him right".

Mohammad Ibne Abe Zaid is more definite about corporal punishment. In his book on teachers and students he tells that if there is any necessity for corporal punishment the teacher may adopt it but it need not exceed three cuts.

Ibne Khaladun, Harunnur Rashid and Abe Zaid all felt that they were more responsible for the boy than the subject taught to him. It were these efforts of theirs which raised them above their contemporaries in Europe. In every walk of life they stood far higher than Europeans of their times. "After sunset, a man might walk through it (Cordova) in a straight line for ten miles by the light of public lamps. Seven hundred years after this time there was not so much as one public lamp in London. Its streets were solidly paved. In Paris, centuries subsequently, whoever stepped over his threshold on a rainy day stepped up to his ankles in mud.....Indeed, it may be doubted whether at this time any European nation is sufficiently advanced to follow such example." (Cubberley).

Their services in every branch of human learning have been acknowledged and will be acknowledged as our researches will open before us their fields of activities and consequent achievements.

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CHESS

Latest Developments In International Game

(From Our Chess Correspondent)

Though Chess, in its Indian form, has flourished in India for centuries, the Western form has but recently taken root. Still, it is increasingly evident that it is becoming more and more popular. But no organisations, on the lines of the Continental institutions, exist in India, and it has long been felt that their establishment would be a step in the right direction. To the achievement of that purpose the Press can give its powerful aid. It is, therefore, intended to publish this column every week, to be continued if found popular.

The object of this column is threefold; (1) to publish news of developments in international chess, (2) to promote the organisation of chess on a solid foundation in India, and (3) to help our readers in improving their playing strength by means of annotated games and positions for study, and helpful criticism.

The Hastings Chess Congress held in Christmas week 1934, was rendered notable by the reappearance of Capablanca in the field of international chess after an absence of many years. Below is given a game won from the ex-champion by Lilienthal after a fine combination.

Game No. 1

Queen's Pawn Opening: White Lilienthal, Black Capablanca.

White	Black
1 PQ4	Kt KB3
2 PQB4	PK3
3 Kt QB3	BKt5
4 PQR3	BXKt+
5 PXB (a)	PQKt3
6 PB3 (b)	PQ4
7 BKt5	PKR3
8 BR4	BR3 (c)
9 PK4	BxP
10 BxB	PxB
11 QR4+ (d)	QQ2
12 QxBP	QB3 (e)
13 QQ3	QKtQ2
14 KtK2	RQ1 (f)
15 o-o	PQR4 (g)
16 QB2 (h)	QB5
17 PB4	RQB1 (i)
18 PB5	PK4 (j)
19 PxP	QxKP (k)
20 PxKt (l)	QxQ
21 PxP	RKKt1
22 KtQ4	QK5 (m)
23 QRK1	KtB4
24 RxQ+	KtxR
25 RK1	RxP
26 RxKt+	Resigns. (n)

(a) This position is becoming increasingly frequent in modern Tournaments. In compensation for his doubled pawn, white has his QKt file open to be utilized by his QR. On the other hand, black's pawn formation on the Q's side is stronger than white"s, whose QRP is especially weak.

(b) To be able to play PK4 when necessary.

(c) With the object of exchanging his weak QB for the KB.

(d) Necessary, otherwise black would defend the extra pawn by PQK14. If 11 PK5, PKKt4.

(e) Threatening KtxKP. Also if white exchanges, black relies on his skill in the end-game, and his slight advantage in the pawn position on the Q-side, to win.

(f) Threatening KtQ4 or KtB4.

(g) To prevent QR6, but castling here seems to be a better move.

(h) Black was threatening KtK4-B5-K6.

(i) The threat was PK5 to which PKKt4 cannot now be replied.

(j) Hoping to break up white's centre.

(k) An error of judgment, though not easy to see. KtxKP loses a piece. e.g., 19.....KtxKP, 20 RB4, QKtB4,21 RQ1 followed by BB2 or RQ4.

(l) The initial move of a fine combination.

(m) If 22.....QxQBP,23 QRK-1+, KtK4,24 RxKt+, KQ2,25 RK7+, KQ1,26 KtK6+, PxKt,27 RQ1+. If 22.....QR5,23 QRK1+, KtK4,24 RxKt+, KQ2, 25RQ5+, KK1.26 RKlm.

(n) This game demonstrates, as nothing else would, how necessary it is to have regular and frequent practice with the best players. Even the top class players cannot neglect practice, and hope to retain their strength unimpaired.

Game No. 2

A game won by Dr. Lasker in the recent tournament at Zurich. Caro-Kann Defence: White Lasker, Black Muller.

White	Black
1 PK4	PQB3
2 KtQB3	PQ4
3 KtB3 (a)	PxP (b)
4 KtxP	BKB4 (c)
5 KtKt3	BKt3
6 PKR4	PKR3
7 KtK5	BR2 (d)
8 QR5	PKKt3 (e)
9 QB3 (f)	KtB3 (g)
10 QKt3	QQ4 (h)
11 QxP	QxKt+
12 BK2	QQ3 (i)
13 QxR	QB2
14 PR4 (j)	BKt2 (k)
15 RR3	O.O
16 RKt3	PKt4
17 PxP	PxP
18 QKt7	QB5
19 RKt4	QQ3
20 PQ3	QKtQ2
21 PQB3	KtB4
22 QxRP	KtQ4
23 RxB (l)	KxR
24 KtB5	Qk4
25 QxKt	QxKt
26 RKKt4 (m)	QK3
27 RxP	PB4
28 QB4	RB3
29 QR4+	RR3
30 RxB+ (n)	KxR
31 QxR+	QxQ
32 BxQ+	Resigns. (o)

(a) PQ4 is necessary.3..... PQ5,4KtK2,PK4 (if 5KtxKP,QK2), and white has a cramped game with nothing to show for the advantage of the move

(b) PQ5 is better.

(c) A violation of principle. As far as possible, the Knights must be developed before the Bishops. This initial error loses the game.

Note how white transforms his slight advantage into a winning attack.

(d) If 7.....QQ3,8 PQ4,KtQ2, 9 KtxB,QxKt,lo BQ3 with the better game.

(e) If 8...QQ4,9 BB4

(f) 9 BB4 is also a strong alternative.

(g) if 9 .....QQ4,10 QxQ,PxQ,11 BKt5+ wins.

(h) If 10.....PK3,11 QxP, QKtQ2, 12 KtXQBP,QBl,13 BR6.

(i) White was threatening 13 QB8m.

(j) The imprisoned Q is skilfully released.

(k) If 14...KKtQ2,15 BR6.

(l) The black Kt. at QB4 is weak, as it can be defended by the Q only from Q3. White makes admirable use of this weakness.

(m) 26 PQB4 is also a good alternative, but white wants to simplify.

(n) Simplification to reduce the position to a winning end game.

(o) A good game by the ex-champion, in his best style, showing that deep insight into position play which he always had, and which advancing years do not seem to have diminished. He is now in his 67th year.

Positions For Study

Position No. 1. White KKKtl, QQ4,RKl, BKKt2, KtKB3, PKR2, PKKt3, PKB2, PQKt2 PQR3 eq. 10 pieces. Black: KKKt1, QK7, RQBl, BKKt5, KtK5, PKR2, PKKt2, PKBh, PQ4, PQKt eq. 10 pieces. (Black to move and win). Position No. 2. In the Forsyth Notation: rlbqklktr, pppktppbp, 3p2pl, 8, 2BPP3, 2KT2Kt2, PPP2PPP, RlBQK2R. (White to play and win). Position No. 3. In the Forsyth Notation; 8, 8, 3rP3, lk6, 4K3, 8, 4Kt, 3, 8. White to play and win.

Readers are asked to send in their Solutions which will be acknowledged. Solutions will appear a fortnight after appearance.

CONQUEST OF OLD AGE

HOW TO ENJOY LONG LIFE and VITALITY.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALMAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Sheila was speaking to a duck. I wondered what her conversation must be like? I did not want to disturb her, of course. So I went towards her slowly. And from

her back, I heard her saying to the duck: "Are the days not very cold?"

The duck seemed to be feeling the cold, too. And she were as if telling her: "Yes. Bombay has never been so cold before!"—Not so only at Bombay: We have had reports from all parts of India that cold has been a bit more severe this time everywhere!

Yes, what else could Sheila speak to the duck? And how else could the duck respond to her! They were discussing weather, as generally everybody has been doing these days. And, having determined with the duck, that really she too was feeling cold, she proposed to her that they should rather play and feel active.

You will certainly agree that this is the best thing they made decision about. Sheila ran and the duck tried to follow her; but it was rather impossible for her to catch Sheila. Then came Shella's turn—and though, she was a little tired, she could still run and catch the duck.

At this stage, I came out and showed myself to them. I told Sheila to try and catch me. And she did. She felt that she was very clever. Then she challenged me to catch her. And I caught her too . . . Thus did we have a very happy time: Sheila, the duck and myself. And thus did we drive away cold from ourselves—A very nice way: Is it not?

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

ENCOURAGING THE CHILDREN TO HELP.

(BY MARY STARKEY.)

The clatter of dishes, and children's voices singing, came faintly from the kitchen as Mrs. Fraser followed her visitor through the hall into the pleasant living-room.

"Do take this easy chair, Nellie. It's just like old times to have you running over to see me. Do you mind if I go on with this sewing while we talk?"

"Oh, but I can't stay" protested Mrs. Gray, a newcomer to Hebron but an old friend of Mrs. Fraser's. "I just stacked the dishes and ran over with this pattern, before the children should start their lessons. If I don't get the dishes done now, I shall have to leave them until after the children are in bed."

"Why, I should think Betty and Lois were big enough to do the dishes occasionally if you are busy, Neillie."

"But, Sarah, the children make such a fuss if I ask them to do the least thing!" Mrs. Gray exclaimed, "I would sooner do anything myself. How do you ever get yours to work so cheerfully?"

"It was not all sunshine when they began," Mrs. Fraser confessed. "In the first place, I didn't start early enough. But I decided a few years ago that with five children to cook and sew for, clearing the supper table and washing the dishes could safely be entrusted to the older children, while I sewed, or when I was very tired, just read or rested. At first I used to take my sewing to the kitchen, and tell the children little stories and sing their favourite songs, so as to encourage them. It wasn't long before we began to look forward to our song and story hour. As for the dishes, it's amazing how fast several pairs of little hands can wash and wipe and put them away."

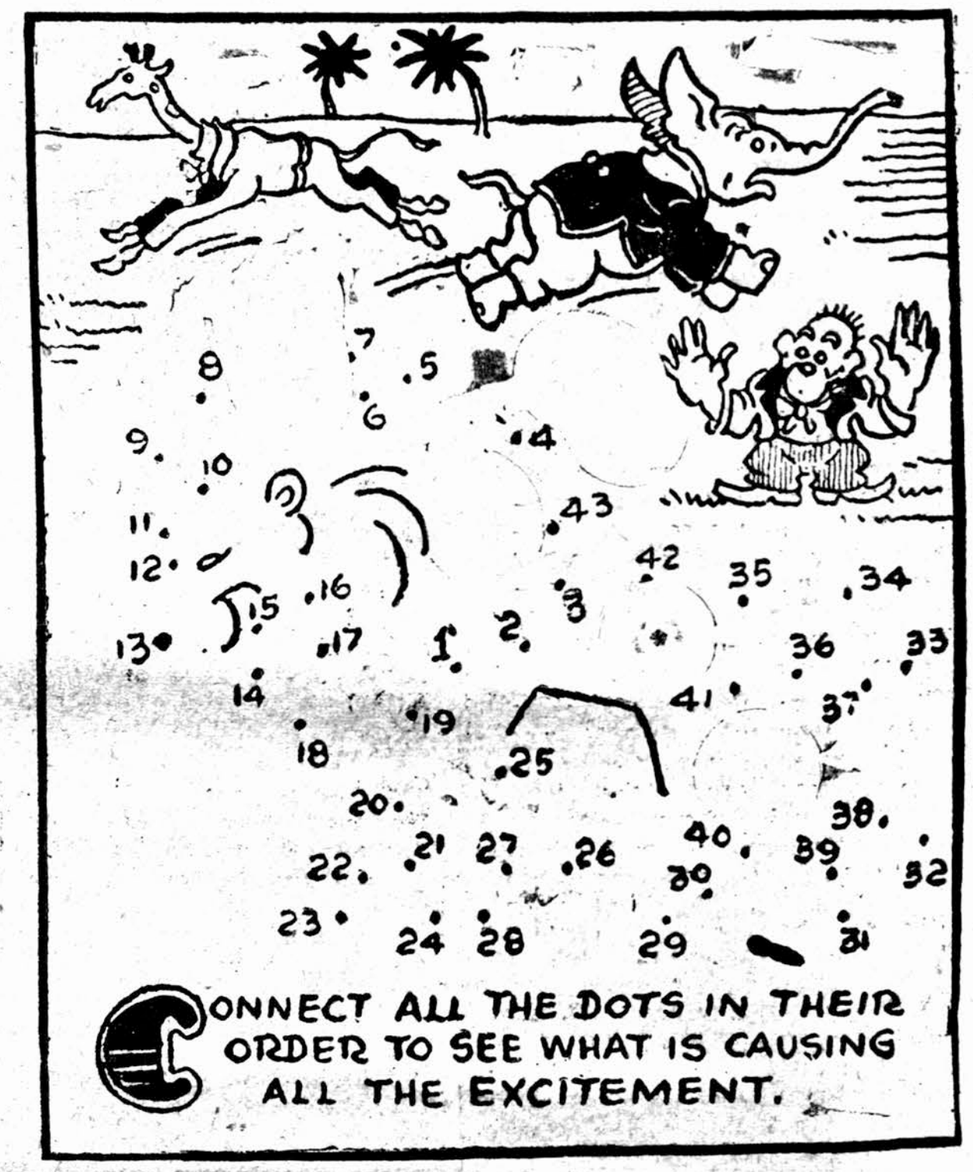
"I certainly think that you have the right idea, Sarah, but how do you ever get them to work by themselves?"

"Perhaps it wouldn't have worked out so well, Nellie, if Helen had not been a born story teller. It was not long before she wanted to tell my stories and then little ones of her own. Soon my old tales took second place. I still keep my ears open to learn what sort of tales she tells. Little Barbara has a vivid imagination and anything gruesome stirs her up too much for her peace of mind. Some evenings are given over entirely to singing. I'm afraid it's a bit noisy but the neighbours are not too near, and Dad and I don't mind."

"Well, they certainly sound happy," said Mrs. Gray, "I can see I have not used wisdom with my family. I'm afraid none of them could invent stories, but they can certainly sing. I must try your plan and see if I can make it work, too. I am always behind with my sewing."

"You'll find they will need a little encouragement at first. I know mine did. But, Nellie, we did not learn to carry a job through to the finish all in one day, did we?"

"No, we didn't. And I find I often have to drive myself even yet," said Mrs. Gray, as she rose to go.



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GAMES TO PLAY.

(BY RAM.)

This is a game to play outdoors. To play it, you need a lot of space, a rope, and plenty of players.

One player taxes the rope and chases the others till he touches one with the end of it. Then those two players chase the rest, each holding one end of the rope till they get one of the others in the middle of it.

He is then their prisoners and must stand aside. Then they go after the rest of the players, and the last one to be caught in this way is the one to start with the rope the next time.

And this another game you can play indoors. Every one knows "Hunt the Thimble," and this is a game something like it, but different.

You have six buttons, and one player remains in the room to hide them in different places while the rest of the players go out.

The players return to hunt for them, and the one to find the most is the winner of the game.

Now, I will show you a trick, which can try on your friends. Take six matches or toothpicks and challenge them to make four complete traingles with them.

The solution is shown here.

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THE THREE WISHES

(BY VIDYA.)

Monia lived with her father in a small village. One day she was particularly happy, because she had just reached the age of ten

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years. Her father greeted her with a smile.

"Monia," he said, "I have a gift for you to-day". And he showed her a lovely necklace with three pendants hanging from it.

"Let me place it around your neck", he continued. When he had done this, he put his hands upon her shoulders and looked at her tenderly. "Monia", he said, "I want the three pendants to remind you of three wishes I have for you. The first is that your mind may be like a river, the second is that your whole life may be like the flowers; the third is that your body may grow like, the oak tree".

Monia was not sure what her father's words meant, because she was only a little girl, and her father was a very wise man.

The morning was sunny, so Monia decided to roam through the woods. Presently, her footsteps led her to a small wooden bridge which crossed a river, She looked down on the smooth running water. Soon some tiny wavelets splashed together and murmured: "We run forever onwards, to the wide, wide sea."

Now Monia did not seem at all surprised to hear waves talking. "Anything might happen on my birthday", she thought. Then she asked the wavelets: "Will you tell me what my father meant when he wished my mind to be like a river?" "Oh, yes," replied the wavelets, eagerly. "He wanted your mind to be always moving forward, and not to remain still".

Then they dashed away and the little girl ran across the bridge to a field of gaily-coloured flowers. She leaned over to smell their fragrance, and heard them singing: "We are beautiful, we are beautiful." "Ah, this is what my father meant by his second wish," Monia cried, joyfully. "He wants my whole life to be as beautiful as the flowers."

She went on merrily through the woods, and soon came across a stately oak tree. As the breeze rustled through the leaves she heard them wishpering: "An oak tree grows upright, and is very strong."

"Oh, thank you," cried Monia, "That must be what my father meant by his third wish. Now I know what all three mean and I shall always try to make them come true."

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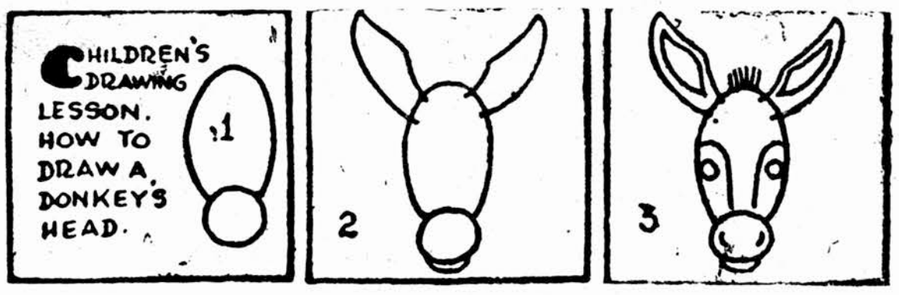
This little dressing-table (which you see in the picture) is quite easy to make You will need four empty match-boxes, a few used matches a small piece of silver paper and a piece of cardboard.

First of all gum two of your match-baxes together, side to side. Now cut a piece of cardboard to fit over the boxes, allowing one inch to lap over at each end, and gum this on. Now gum your other two match-boxes together, side by side, and fix them on top of the under two as shown in the sketch.

The legs of the table are made from slips of wood. To make the mirror, cut out a piece of oval cardboard, and cover with silver paper. Gum two matches to the top of the table, and fasten the miror to these by short pins.



Use boot-buttons to make handles for the drawers. When your table is complete, you paint the drawers and the legs black or brown. Indeed, it will make a very nice dressingtable for your dolly!

Bhatia girls in 100 yards cup-and-saucer race on the Cooperage on Sunday last.

PRIZE COMPETITION

Blots are the things you usually make by accident, but you don't get compensation for this sort of mishap. Here is your chance. Make a blot, fold the paper, and cause the ink to spread. When you open it again, you may find you have an amusing pattern such as the one reproduced here. Do not fake your blot. You may, if you wish, make a few very slight additions. In the example given only one ear, the whiskers, and the line of the wall have been added. If you do make additions, state what they are.

Let the boys and girls studying upto Matric try for this and send in their entries within a fortnight. Please do not forget to mention your age and class of study. There is no fee or coupon to be sent with the entries, and children of one house-hold may by all means send in their attempts under one and the same cover.

The answer of the problem given on 20th January is the following:—

888	111	666
333	555	777
444	999	222

Many entries were received, and therefore lots had to be put. The following are lucky to get eight annas, each: Sisters Bhanumati, Indra, Nalini and Padmini, and Brothers Jivan, Sampat, Ramzan and Augastine.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

SHORT NOTES

I have received so many contributions, from my younger sisters and brothers, and this shows their interest is growing. Well, please, your contributions will all appear turn by turn!

I have also received many inquiries about joining the Association. All I have to say in connection with this is that we cannot form any regular branches at present. But you can all the same enroll yourselves.

Children under 12 can be Members; those between 12 and 16 can become Companions; and elderly boys and girls above 16 can be Associates— Please send for the application form and necessary information enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage.

In our Pen-Friends League only those can join who have been enrolled in the Association. I will be publishing here next time a very fine letter received from England.

I am sorry, owing to lack of space I am unable to give individual replies this time also; but I hope I shall not fail to do so next Sunday. Till then, please accept:—

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Please address all communications to:—

Dada—"Gulis'an",
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Art Notes — And Events

CASUAL INTELLECTUALS—HUMOURED BY IMPORTED CERTIFICATES—SELF-RESPECTING INTELLECTUALS—MUST DYNAMITE SUPERSTITION—DEMAND SELF-DETERMINATION IN ART —INDIA HOUSE, NEW DELHI—LORD ZETLAND'S LAYS DOWN LAW—SOUTH KENSINGTON IS SUPREME

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Nothing super-imposed can last long, not even the desire or demand for freedom and advancement. The demand is not merely to be created out of the subconscious desire. It is to be directed and educated, as well. And, education is inherently a slow process. Opinion in India on questions of vital importance to art is not only unorganised. It is left, mostly, uninformed as well. That is the problem. What is the remedy? What is the remedy for the tragic situation in which young, strong aspiring youth, girls as well as boys, find hurled at their devoted and unsuspecting heads glorious rhetoric about the past artistic and cultural heritage, but no information, no demand, no practical assistance or direction for their present dreams, their living needs and their grim battle against public indifference?

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

What is the remedy for the still more pathetic situation in which they are denied time to listen to, place and space to formulate and discuss their problems, denied by those who as "leaders" seek and secure more than ample time, place and space to speak about their sentimental, casual and utterly irresponsible platitudes? What is the remedy for the absurd phenomenon in which "leaders", presumably influencing public life, aspire towards popular credit and, perhaps more than that and yet remain untouched and entirely innocent of public spirit and of specifically located responsibility? What is the remedy for the flamboyant display of individual likes and dislikes of "leaders" who lack collective vision and seldom join in programmes of collective work?

AUTHORITY, NOT REASON.

What is the remedy for the intellectual phenomenon, still unchallenged, where collective thinnking and reasoned decisions yield existence and monopoly to authority and big names? Organised, and informed opinion in India, created by political conditions, now demands and secures the right to be heard. And, although the direction might change and vary, the demand is recognised as universal.

SELF-DETERMINATION IN ART.

Why is such a demand for art and cultural needs of the country not even definitely formulated yet? If the J. P. C. Report, the India Bill, the Ottawa and the subsequent Trade Pact are to be, and rightly, condemned as vitally damaging the nation's self-respect freedom and future are the encroachment and the attack on the entirely legitimate claims and aspirations of young artists less vitally damaging to the nation's self-respect, freedom and future?

PLATITUDES AND CERTIFICATE.

The question will not be understood by our "leaders" much less would it be answered. Perhaps, they do not see the analogy, its irrefutable logic. Big names are not brought up to see or understand logic. They preach authority, platitudes. And, in the domain of art the more platitudes the better, the more foreign certificates the better. Our exponents of art and culture cannot think, speak or discuss claims of living artists. So far as they are concerned, they just do not exist.

EXPLODE THE SUPERSTITION.

I have yet to hear of one "reputed" Indian educationist, exponent of art and culture who has had the far sighted vision to formulate the claims of the living artists and art craftsmen and undertake the personal responsibility for placing them effectively before the country. I can only hope that the day will not be long in coming. But it will never come until the nation, or at least its community of self respecting intellectuals, determines and succeeds in dynamiting the superstition. peculiarly chronic to them, that nothing in Indian art or culture that cannot humour the "Oriental" fancy or predilection of our "friends" abroad can be right, "authentic," valuable or significant. Let me make it entirely crystal clear.

THERE IS NO EXCHANGE

I am not thinking of that exchange of intellectual comradeship, that mutual discussion and establishment of intellectual artistic and cultural values for which the most alert and far-sighted mind the world over are despite war-slogans and racial progress, giving their best and their utmost. I am not thinking of it for the simple reason that there can be no exchange and little that would be truly mutual in the situation in which one can only receive but give nothing. Except the eulogies of the glorious past. mostly reacted, stereotyped and paraphrased from abroad. what has intellectual art or cultural leadership in India to offer, precisely, to the virile and alert intellectual leadership across the seas?

INERT INTELLECTUALS

My question is pertinent and revealing. On the occasion of two historic incidents offering Indian artists. painters. builders. architects, sculptors and craftsmen vast almost illimitable opportunities of employment and instruction, intellectual leadership in India remained rigidly inert, stone dead. The building of New Delhi and of India House in London could evoke from them no active interests, no response beyond the silly hypothetical sneers and nagging argument about "Indian" and "Western" art, about 'spiritual" and "material" art. about "schools" and "styles," "conventions" and "symbols"—matters that could have reached decision if the opportunity had been secured to the artists. But the opportunities were, deliberately lost. And the Indian artists, as a class, are exactly were they were thirty-forty years ago. despite the much boomed "revival" of art, despite University and popular and profitable eulogies of Indian civilization and culture.

Kumari Hatheesingh will soon stage a dance programme in Bombay. She has travelled widely and, her dance programmes have made her familiar in Benens in India and Ceylon. This will be, however, her first dance recital in Bombay.

ACQUISITION BEFORE DISTRIBUTION

The principle of national self-determination is not accepted in art although it is political capital. Syt. Bhulabhai Desai's warning "acquisiton before distribution" is still to reach the nagging pundits. who would talk about Nalanda and Patliputra, Ajanta and Ellora but behave in a manner which would render all future Nalandas Patliputra or Takshilla, Ajantas and ELoras impossible. So that, the only recognition of "authentic" Indian art is to be still obtained from outside India.

SOUTH KENSINGTON IS SUPREME

South Kensington decides the present, past and future of art in India. And. Lord Zetland's reactionary outburst at the opening of the India Society exhibition in London is more than an index to the impasse in art to which Indian artists and art exponents have been led by the supine or rather spineless, petty-minded and short-sighted efforts of "leaders." It is futile to seek consolation in the fact that the antiquated views enunciated by Lord Zetland will. probably. find no approval now at the hands of some his admiring followers in India or in London.

LORD ZETLAND LAYS DOWN LAW

The fact remains that the speech by Lord Zetland has hitherto. evoked no comment. And. silence being consent India House. which is particularly sensitive to our "friends" in London. and New Delhi will continue to expect us to accept the laws about the present and the future of Indian art laid down by South Kensington and their chosen messiah Lord Zetland.

NOT LEISURE-TIME LUXURY

The claims of Indian artists, the opportunities for Indian artists must now be formulated as a vital nation-wide demand not aired as leisure-time luxury for "leaders."

ART MISUSED

Perfect Specimens

"The Bombay Art Journal" Published by the Bombay Art Society, Bombay. Re. 1-8-0. "Three Arts Circle"; "A Resume," Bombay.

Late, perhaps, but not altogether too late to benefit, I have begun to understand the wisdom of my colleagues. Hard-worked craftsmen, their daily experience and contact with iron realities have taught them the economy which is only another, and, probably, more lasting and beautiful version of truth. It is criminal to waste truth. It is, they add, or criminal to time it indifferently. I appreciate the saving grace of the advice not less than the value of the friendly gesture. But the moving finger writes and what is written and printed remains, more or less. And, as it remains, it has influence, more or less. The reviewer writes more to read less —more about the quality, less about the quantity. Here are the samples, complete and perfect. They record the mind and the attitude behind them faithfully. The truth they illustrate should be underlined, timely. It should not be wasted.

"The Bombay Art Journal" printed as it is "under the authority" of the Bombay Art Society illustrates faithfully, completely and almost perfectly the mind and the attitude which directs the Society. I admire without the slightest hesitation the skill with which the document has been compiled.

COMPREHENSIVE SUGGESTIONS.

The confident finality, the grand sweep of the manner which seeks no question and certainly answers none: the profusion of comprehensive suggestions which others might execute and in duty bound support, the entirely non-chalant and impartial mixture of ill-assorted, often ungrasped, views and news of art supplemented by equally entertaining mixture of pictures and the touching references to the achievements of "artistic" families obtained, apparently, from studios. leave no longer any possibility of doubt as to what is, or rather has been, the matter precisely with the Bombay Art Society.

The document would be gratefully welcomed by those were hitherto left with the extremely unpleasant duty of judging the Society by its work—not by its benevolent, high-sounding intentions. The Bombay Art Journal, published "under the authority" of the Bombay Art Society now reveals what was, hitherto, sacrosanct and available only to the members of the Society. Even its worst enemies cannot dispute the Society's journal. It now provides the concrete basis of judgment. The Society is accustomed to think in terms of centuries. It is ancient.

GREAT "SET-BACK" TO THE PRESS.

The idea of publishing ing a journal was embodied in the objects of the Society ever since the society was founded in December 1888 Twenty-two years after, the idea took effect and the first number saw light in 1910. Twenty-five years after the first number of the journal, the managing committee was "inspired" to "undertake the revival" of the idea with the second effort. And the the second effort is no improvement on the first. Quite the contrary. It is, we are assured, "needless to enter into a discussion of the question why publication of the journal has not been continued."

The Society, the journal it must be remembered is published "under the authority" would desire an

Continued on Page 17)

"I GUARDED KINGS",

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE GREAT AND FAMOUS

Intimate Stories Of European Royalty In Days Of Danger

A MAGNIFICENT AUTHENTIC ADVENTURE SERIES, COMMENCING

TO-DAY

FIGHTING THE REGICIDES!

"BRUST OF THE YARD" LIFTS THE CURTAIN ON HIS LIFE OF THRILLS IN

"I GUARDED KINGS"

BY

Ex-Inspector Harold Brust (late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard).

Ex-Detective Inspector Harold Brust. (late of Special Branch, Scotland Yard).

Author Of "I Guarded Kings"

SHADOWS BEHIND THE THRONE

CHAPTER !

SHADOWS . . . they loom behind every king and queen, every prince and princess, every potentate, dictator and eminent personage. They are the shifting, often-distorted, yet ever-present background of th great and famous—shadows that threaten and shadows that shield, merging sometimes in mad confusion.

"Whom does royalty envy most?

It is a question which thinking people, pondering the personal angle of kingship, often ask themselves. I will tell you the eyes of royalty turn wistfully to Sir James Barrie's well-known creation "Peter Pan," for he was the boy who lost his shadow! In his heart of hearts every king wishes he could do the same.

Do not envy the crowned heads. Born to the purple, they are also born to be dogged by shadows throughout their span of life. Over them hangs a Sword of Damocles, the grim menace of the assassin, the political fanatic, the would-be regicide.

As they emerge from lisping infancy to early childhood, the menace grows; but already there has interposed itself a protective bulwark — the police "shadows," prepared to defend their charges at risk of life. This is the story of my life amongst the "shadows." I guarded kings . . .

Warning Of Murder

Every story must have a starting-point. Mine begins on a hot summer afternoon in 1907, at Lisbon, Portugal.

Boyhood and the adolescent period had been spent in travel, in college tuition, in learning European languages, and in working as assistant to a Parisian jeweller. Now, having reached the early twenties, I was personal attendant to Sir Francis Villiers, British Ambassador to Portugal, holding a position of trust and responsibility.

Sir Francis—a fine man and a sincere friend—often placed in my keeping important letters and documents for delivery to King Carlos of Portugal in person. My many visits to the Palace made me quite well known to King Carlos, his heir, and Prince Manuel (the late King Manuel, who died recently).

"Brust, my boy," Sir Francis would say, "I place great faith in you. You are a King's Messenger, Secretary, Confidential Servant and a lot of other things all rolled into one!"

At this time it was known that a powerful revolutionary group were very active in Lisbon, plotting against the life of the King. Sir Francis had arranged an afternoon Garden Party in the beautiful grounds of the British Embassy; much work fell upon me, and I was in the thick of the final preparations, an hour before the guest were due, when Sir Francis called me on one side.

His face was sombre.

"What is the matter, sir?" I queried, anxiously.

For answer he opened his fingers—and there on his palm was a dirty, crumpled scrap of paper.

"Read it," he said.

The paper bore an almost unreadable scrawl in Portuguese. It was addressed to the British Ambassador, and, *purporting to come from a 'loyal citizen,'* gave warning that an attempt was to be made to murder King Carlos in the Embassy garden that very afternoon!

"What do you think of it, Brust?" asked Sir Francis.

"It *might* be a hoax—but I've a feeling it is genuine," I told him. "I think we should take no chances, and suggest that the chief of the King's guarding detectives should be advised of this note as soon as he arrives."

Sir Francis nodded. "You are right. Keep a sharp look out for him and send him to my study on arrival."

The guests, a very distinguished company, were above suspicion, and come by invitation only. I knew that if an attack was made, it would be by an intruder. The garden was surrounded by a high wall. Trees and bushes provided shelter and those shady walks near the wall were the danger spots.

My Premonition Of Peril

When the Portuguese police chief arrived, I conducted him to Sir Francis Villier's study. Shown the note, he displayed great excitement and alarm—a typical Latin, with all a Latin's quick-fire temperament.

"I will search the grounds instantly!" he cried.

"Mr. Brust will escort you," said Sir Francis.

I led the royal guardian out into the grounds. It was a gay scene—the diplomats in uniforms or conventional attire, decorations a-sparkle, beautiful women in the latest Paris creations, splashes of colour that were fragrant flower-beds, the green lawn, the whispering trees and the whimper of the orchestra.

The flower of Portugal's aristocracy was present—and through this noble throng we two moved silently, intent and watchful, the police chief signalling to his subordinates to follow. Out of sight of the guests we held a hasty conference, and then slipped away in different directions for a tour of the grounds.

Everything seemed quiet and safe. No sign of an intruder. The chief detective posted his men at various points round the Embassy, and hurried back to attend the King.

I was conscious of a growing unease. Despite the guards, I could not shake off a premonition of peril. And I kept strict watch myself, as nervous as a kitten all afternoon.

As the shadows lengthened and the afternoon wore on, I saw to my perturbation that several of the Portuguese detectives had relaxed their vigilance, had strolled away from their posts. Several avenues to the garden were unguarded. It was a disgraceful breach of discipline, but I had no authority to order the men back to their posts. It was plain to see that they had been lulled into a sense of security, and now looked upon the warning as an alarmist message.

I looked round for the chief detective. He was not visible.

There was only one thing to do. I turned on my heel and quitted the lawn, walking swiftly into the garden. High box hedges obscured the view; rounding one of them—I halted abruptly!

My ears had caught a faint sound—the dull thud of feet on broken earth!

At Grips With The Killer

It was unmistakable! Somebody was in the garden, had dropped from the high wall a split-second before!

I stood there, wondering what to do. To show myself might be fatal. This was Portugal, where knives are popular, and death comes silently and swiftly with a flash of sun on steel. I might be put out of the picture before I could even cry out to the guards!

I waited, crouched on my toes, for the other fellow to make a move. I carried no weapon—my only hope lay in a surprise attack.

Then—I saw him! He came stealing from the bushes, hugging the shadow of the wall, a little, wizened, vicious-looking man, poorly dressed, darting lightning glances around him.

On he came. A few paces nearer and he would be mine.

"Got you!" I grunted, as he suddenly stepped out and faced me—and with a flying dive I took him by the knees and brought him down with a crash!—a proper Rugby Football tackle!

I am no light weight. Even as a young man I was powerfully built. Rising, not a little shaken myself, I saw that the fall had knocked the breath out of him.

I seized the opportunity to search him, as he lay there gasping and groaning. Lucky for me that I did, for the first thing my fingers closed upon, underneath his coat, was a large automatic pistol.

Heaving him over, I found in a scabbard attached to his belt, a big-two-edged dagger. As I jerked this out and flung it with all my force into the bushes, he began to show fight. But I jammed my 170 pounds weight on top of him until he quietened down.

When I had rested, I hauled him to his feet by the nape of the neck, thrust his own pistol against his back, and told him to get going.

Along the garden paths we went—and as long as I live I shall never forget the faces of the two Portuguese detectives whom we encountered lolling against the wall of a summer-house and enjoying a surreptitious cigarette!

What an uproar! What a bellowing and shouting! Revolutionist! Killer! Regicide! They grabbed that unfortunate anarchist and gave him a thorough "beating up" as they hauled him away to the police depot not far from the Embassy. And that was the last I saw of him.

British Ambassador's Prophecy

The matter was kept from the guests at the Garden Party. In fact it was not until after the departure of King Carlos and his suite that I told Sir Francis Villiers. He was gravely concerned.

"I am afraid one day these people will accomplish their object, Brust," he said gloomily. "It is a terrible thing to contemplate, but this afternoon's episode is an example of what can be done by determined men—" and he sighed deeply.

Events were to prove him a true prophet. A few months later the

(Continued on next page).

Police Revelations That Will Make History!

WORK SOVEREIGN CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

—SAYS HENRY FORD

Henry Ford, a twelve-year-old farm boy, saw a steam engine rumbering along a Michigan road. He asked the driver questions on the mystery of its power.

The vision of that steam engine dominated his life. To-day he stands as one of the most powerful industrialists in the world.

What of the farm boys of to-day with vision and ambition? Can they reach the high places too? Success? Wealth? Power?

Henry Ford, in the following interview, published in the "Sunday Express", tells how and why the small man of 1935 with ambition and an idea can be even more successful than Henry Ford.

WHAT I was interested in were Mr. Ford's views of the future, and particularly any words he might have in the way of comfort for the timid business souls now going around in a dazed condition.

"Timid business men.." said Mr. Ford and laughed and paused. "Well, I don't know.."he began hesitatingly and then suddenly he said: "*Work!*" in his low voice. "Yes, that's what they have to do," he went on.

"The men who have the factories have to go back in them and run them. They have to think about getting ahead."

When Henry Ford speaks he allows the words to come forth in little bursts.

When the listener thinks he has finished, he adds another low phrase and nods his head as if to say, "Yes, that's it."

NOT WORRIED.

"They have to go on improving things and making them work," he continued. "I was talking to a man the other day. 'If we could only get back to 1929,' he was saying.

"Always wanting to go back. You can't do that. They're still thinking about the stock market, trying to buy something that'll make them rich.

"That's what they were doing back in those days—buying something. Buying anything. They sold them anything."

"*Then you're not worried about the future?*"

"I'm not worried," he said decidedly.

"*But what about unemployment? Have you any cure for that?*"

"The way to stop unemployment," said Mr. Ford, "is to give these people something in place of relief. That will stop relief entirely.

"They'd get along. That's how people learn to get along. The idea that people like to live off a dole is wrong.

"People don't thank any one for a dole. This is something the politicians don't seem to know. They think they are making voters through the dole. They are only making enemies.

"THEY'D GET ALONG."

"The dole-takers always turn on the dole-givers. They would thank any one who gave them work and the chance to be independent, but they hate any one who pauperises them.

"There may be a few who are content to live off Government gifts, but it is a libel to say that most of them are. With half a chance people can get along."

"*But how would they get along?*"

"They'd get along," he said firmly.

"*Did you read where Sir Josiah Stamp had asked the British scientists to withhold their new inventions for fear of what they might do to the world economic structure?*"

Mr. Ford sat up.

"Yes, there are some minds like that—never see the future—want to peg all progress at the point we reached yesterday.

"There were men who wanted to do that 1776. And in 1876. They'll still be here in 1976. But they don't count.

"They think we have enough progress to last us. We haven't even started. We are in the oxteam period of every art.

"The circle we are now in is going to break out into a wide circle. Sir Josiah should look forward."

"*Do you know of any new invention likely to stimulate business as the motor industry did years ago?*"

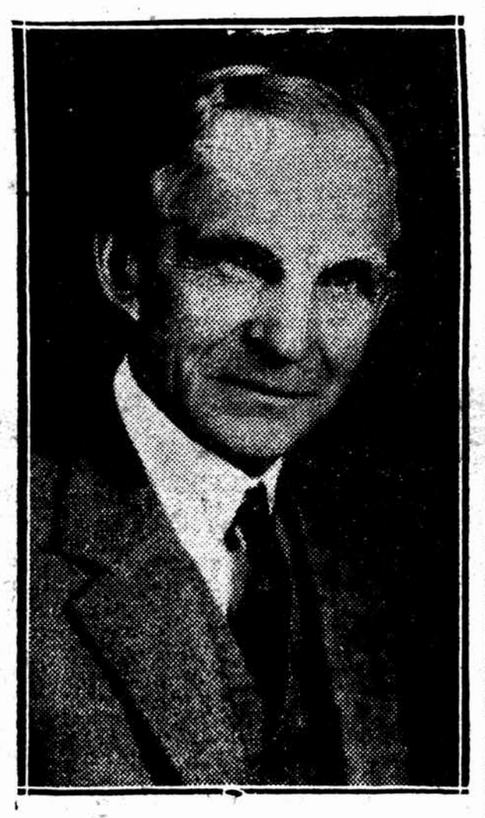
"Things like that all the time." said Ford. "Now take the cow.... One of the most inefficient machines we have. And the pig. A pig eats four times more food than it produces.."

"*Do you mean we'll soon have synthetic milk and pork?*"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Ford decidedly.

"*And the soya bean—when did you get interested in that?*"

"I read something about it four or five years ago and then I got all the books I could find on it.. Then a



Mr. HENRY FORD.
(latest photo)

fellow came in here from China a couple of years ago, an Irishman.

"He knew all about it; been raising soya beans for years over there.

"You can get just about anything out of them. And with everything else. they refertilise the soil. It gets better all the time."

"*It's a success, then?*"

"We're painting all the cars in the plant with it right now," answered Mr. Ford.

He went over and picked up a steering wheel from the table.

"There's a steel rod in there, but the covering is a product of the soya bean," he explained.

Then he suddenly sat down and it was plain that this was something he was very much interested in.

"Getting in debt....that's the worst thing," he went on. "That's how men want to start in business. They borrow money.

"They think that's the way to do it. They're licked before they start.

BORROWING MONEY.

"Yes, sir, that's it. They're licked before they start.

"Go into debt and you're through. They come to me with their business troubles, and I say to them, 'When did they trick you into borrowing money?' The time to borrow money is when you don't need it, then you will have leisure to discover that the other side of 'credit' is debt.

"The debt industry is the largest industry in the country, and its worst curse."

"*What he should do, then, is save up his money and start in a small way?*"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Ford earnestly. "Start in a small way and watch the work himself. It'll grow if he watches it. That's the way you have to do it."

"*What prospects do you think the small business man, the small manufacturer, has in these times?*"

"The best he ever had." said Mr. Ford. "..Unless he starts in debt. If he does tht he'll never get anywhere. You have to start your own business and look after it yourself. That was the worst thing about the stock market boom—it took good managers away from their work.

"That's the hardest thing to find—people to run things."

"I have a man over in one of my village plants. I don't believe I've seen him for three years. Never go near him.

"We give him his diagrams and the tools to turn out his quota and he does it. Why, you know that fellow is turning out the best material in the world.. Making improvements on it all the time.

"We must have a care for small business. Small business men practically carried the country during the depression.

"Anything that makes it hard for a young man to start, or a small business to hold its own, is a menace.

"We learned a lot by mass production and by concentrating large populations in industrial centres. But now the trend is the other way.

LITTLE MAN'S CHANCE.

"What we learned in the big shop we can apply in the small shop, and the people can live in villages or in the country. We have been working at that for fifteen years, and I tell you it is coming."

"*Do you think you could start again as you originally started and make a success of it?*"

"Yes, sir, I could and anybody could who didn't go into it just to make a fortune." answered Ford.

"If he just wanted to do good work and would keep up on things and build his plant, he could do it.

"Where there was one opportunity when I was a young man, there are thousands now."

"*Then you don't think the little business man is going to be wiped out by the big combinations?*"

"He never had a better chance in his life than right now," said Mr. Ford.

"*Do you think capitalism itself is in decline?*"

"No, sir, I don't," said Mr. Ford. "Of course it depends on what you mean by capitalism.

"If you mean making money work for dividends—yes, there will be some change. If you mean making money work for production—no.

"That is what money is for. That is my kind of capitalism.

"Money is simply one of the tools with which we create wealth. It was a sad day when people began to think that money itself was wealth.

"Say a man could have sold his business for a billion dollars during the boom—I know what I'm talking about when I say this. What would he do with the money?"

"I Guarded Kings"

(Continued from previous page).

anarchists struck again. The first attempt had failed—for the man I caught was identified as a member of the revolutionaries in Lisbon—but there were others eager and ripe for murder. They struck again—and this time they did not fail! Fate gave me a part in that stark drama. God knows I did not relish it, for I witnessed one of the most terrible crimes in the history of European royalty, and was myself wounded in the bloody frays that followed.

King Carlos slain—the Crown Prince most foully murdered—gallant Queen Amelia facing it with high-hearted bravery—Prince Manuel in peril—the assassin of the Crown Prince shot down before my eyes—these are grim memories, and my pen hesitates as I come to them. Yet they should be told, for they constitute the most dramatic page of the history of the Kings of Portugal

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(In the next powerful instalment of this enthralling serial, which will appear in our issue of Sunday next, ex-Inspector Brust tells for the first time of life behind the scenes in the Royal Palace of Portugal, of the first rumblings of revolt amongst the people, of the tragic double-murder of the King and his heir and the stirring events which led to the enthronement of King Manuel. Do not miss it!)

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ART MISUSED

(Continued from Page 14)

All-India Art Exhibition. One of the reasons for this desire may be found in the opportunity, for a comparative study of the conditions of art in various parts of the country. "We need," observes the Society,—"hardly say anything to emphasise the importance." Need we? Another reason for the desire is that it would give a "great setback" to "the press controversy" in "matters of art." It is obviously, a deplorable feature of modern life. But may one be permitted to observe that the vast exhibition the Society fondly cherishes will not extinguish it. The Society desires also a building for displaying its exhibits and an "art gallery." If such a building were available, the question might be asked how it could be, the Journal proceeds, "utilised after the annual exhibition is over." For, the Society has hitherto remaind innocent of any other work outside these annual performances. "But no question need be raised," the gesture is of course final, "for a body like the Bombay Art Society should build up its own Art Gallery. Have we not before us the example of the Royal Academy? "When one brings", the Society speaks, "to his mind the work which the Society has been doing during the course of nearly half a century, he would feel that the Society ought to take in hand a scheme for a suitable place to hold its annual exhibitions. The Society is nearly half a century old and the Royal Academy is older. Is not its antiquity with the Royal Academy enough reason for the building scheme which the Society "ought to take in hand."

INCOMPARABLE WORK AND A SECRET

Why compare the incomparable? The work which the Society has been doing—the annual jumble show of "miscellaneous" works of "young artists," "beginners" and "masters"—with the work of the Royal Academy! The complaints about the arrangement of the exhibitions, the preparatory school award of prizes, medals and certificates are, of course, only and solely due to lack of a suitable place for an art exhibition, not due to lack of art competence to which the present Journal is irrefutable testimony. Shall we say, "despite certain criticisms in the press?" When the details of this Journal were discussed by the committee, it was agreed that the Journal should be "conducted on the lines which would make it interesting to every artist." The "lines" have remained a closely guarded secret But they could be traced, without great trouble, in the Journal and these would not be obviously "interesting to every artist."

AN AMAZING ASSEMBLAGE.

The contribution from the "special representative" of the Society in London, the "Studio News" with its atmosphere of domestic felicity, and the most amazing "copyright" effort of St. Nihal Singh cleverly writing around but not about "Art trends in Modern India" is in complete accord. again, with the uneducated and uninformed antiquity of the Society. Where were the "Western Indian critics." the Society discovered suggesting their difference with Havell when he "promulgated his theory of the presence of Aryan element in matters of Art?" The present writer has not heard of them nor of their strange and childish reason for the difference with Havell. Nor has he seen them. They must be somewhere. The Society says so and it must be so. But why were they not recruited to contribute to this journal? Why was St. Nihal Singh, who, as he himself confesses, remains "upon the outer fringe," and obviously, knows nothing about art preferred to them? His figurative language—he does not speak of food and clothing—it is "bread and raiment," he will not allude to support from princes; he must refer to "Princely props" falling away under "the onslaught" of modern tendencies; he cannot speak of the past generation except as "yester-generation"; he cannot think of painters and sculptors except as "wielders of the brush and the chisel" and since appreciation in Europe and America "propels the hand to open the treasure chest," he will readily acknowledge the "irresistable" appeal "even to Western eyes"—and all these could only fascinate the Society that has specialised for "nearly half a century" in gaudy tinsel. His biographical reminiscences, lavishly sprinkled in the "copyright" article, of his "years of discretion" of his "thirty years ago in journalism in Tokio," of the anecdote he obtained from Surendranath Bannerjee, of the great fact that his "being was cast" within a few miles of Takhshila, could only interest the ancient "artists" in Bombay who "honoured me on diverse occassions with their confidence" or the committee that was inspired to produce this journal.

IN STRANGE COMPANY

I am surprised and sorry to see a responsible writer, worker and artist like Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, in this company. His lecture on "Mural painting" placed in this company will not certainly enhance his reputation. It is impossible to conjecture the reason why this was allowed by him. The "Studio News" makes very strange reading. But published "under the authority" of the Society it was probably considered unnecessary to obtain the consent of the artists. This is not so, however, with the lecture on "Mural Painting" by Capt. Gladstone Solomon. He has been thanked for "allowing" its publication. It is inexplicable if it is not altogether incredible.

THE CATASTROPHE

Published "under the authority" of the society, the Journal, like the Society and like the spokesman "upon the outer fringe," maintains the antiquated traditions. It omits all mention of the vital questions and problems of the day. It omits all discussion of current questions of art. It has nothing to say or suggest about the opportunities withheld at New Delhi or India House. Is it possible that these vital omission, may be the outcome of the brilliant policy now enunciated in this journal, by which the Society would administer the great "set-back" to the tendency for "Press controversy" in "matters of art"? If sufficient response is given, the Society states, "we would not hesitate to publish the journal every six months, three months, two months, or even monthly"—"despite certain criticisms in the press," of course. It must leave upto its heroic traditions. One can only hope, in view of the catastrophe which is, by the society's financial reserves more than threatened that the public will not challenge the manifestation. And, swallow in all humility and due decorum "the charge that Bombay has no cultural life."

There is only one effort, similarly inspired that can rival the ambitions of the Bombay Art Society. It may be modest in name, not in contents. The "resume" of the "Three Arts Circle,' creates an impression on the mind altogether overwhelming. The number of distinguished people, distinguished functions, distinguished but indistinct discussions on art and, finally the titled distinction of participants all contribute to that indelible impression. Perhaps, some good, some art somewhere is achieved. And, the "Three Arts Circle," like the Bombay Art Society is entitled to frame and answer "the charge that Bombay has no cultural life."

All that I can achieve from the "resume" is the impression. Like the Bombay Art Society it must have been conducted on "lines which would make it interesting to every artist." But like the "lines" of the Bombay Art Society, the "lines" of the "Three Arts Circle" remain known *only to the initiate and elect.*

K. H. V.

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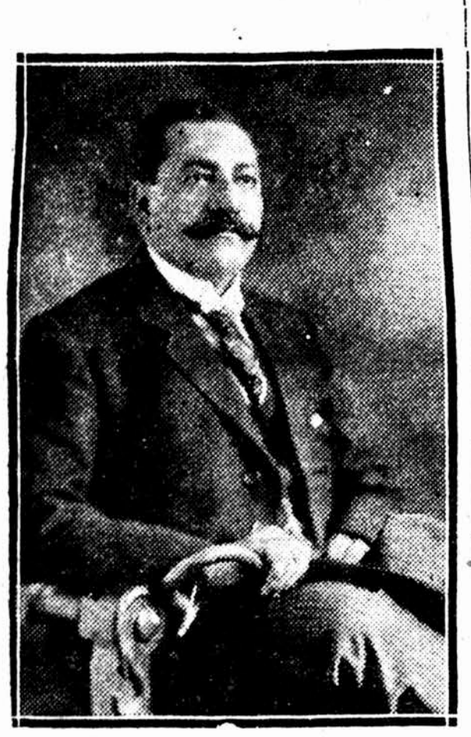
"MY FLIGHT IN GRAF ZEPPELIN"

Mr. S. N. Guzdar Describes His Memorable 16,000 Miles Journey From Germany To S. America And Back.

His 16,000 miles flight in the Graf Zeppelin, from Germany to South America and back, in June last, was graphically described by Mr. N. S. Guzdar at the Bombay Rotary Club luncheon on Tuesday last. We publish below a report of his interesting address.

That there is a likelihood of a Zeppelin paying a visit to India in the not distant future was a statement made by Mr. T. Vincent, Manager of Messrs. Tata's aviation department, when proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Guzdar. According to Mr. Vincent arrangements are under negotiation between the Graf Zeppelin people and K. L. M. Airline for the new Zeppelin, which is under construction, to pass over India on her way to Batavia.

Ever since September 1928 I read of the Graf Zeppelin, it was my life's desire to travel by her



Mr. S. N. GUZDAR.

and experience the thrill of such an air voyage, and so when I arrived last May in Europe, my first care was to find out the time and other particulars regarding the movements of the Graf Zepplin at Naples and Rome. I could not do much, but at Vienna, in the beginning of June, I succeeded in getting full particulars and finally engaged my passage at Vienna by telephoning to Hamburg, the head office of the Graf Zeppelin. I wanted to have a whole cabin with bath not knowing the exact arrangements of the airship, but was informed that only ordinary cabins each with 2 berths (upper and lower) were available, and instead of any baths there was only facility of wash basins.

Before departure I had got an assurance from the Agents that they will try and give me the whole cabin of 2 berths, and they did keep their word, as all other cabins were fully occupied except mine.

Passengers, who arrive at Friedrichshafen, are accommodated at the Kurgarten Hotel there and are well cared for—of course, at the passengers' expense.

THE START

Before we started at 7-30 p.m. from the hotel for the Zeppelin hanger, which is about a mile off, the Agent's representative came with motors to escort the passengers and gave each passenger a bottle of wine, a box of chocolates and a Zeppelin badge for the coat's buttonhole. After arrival at the hanger we boarded the airship,

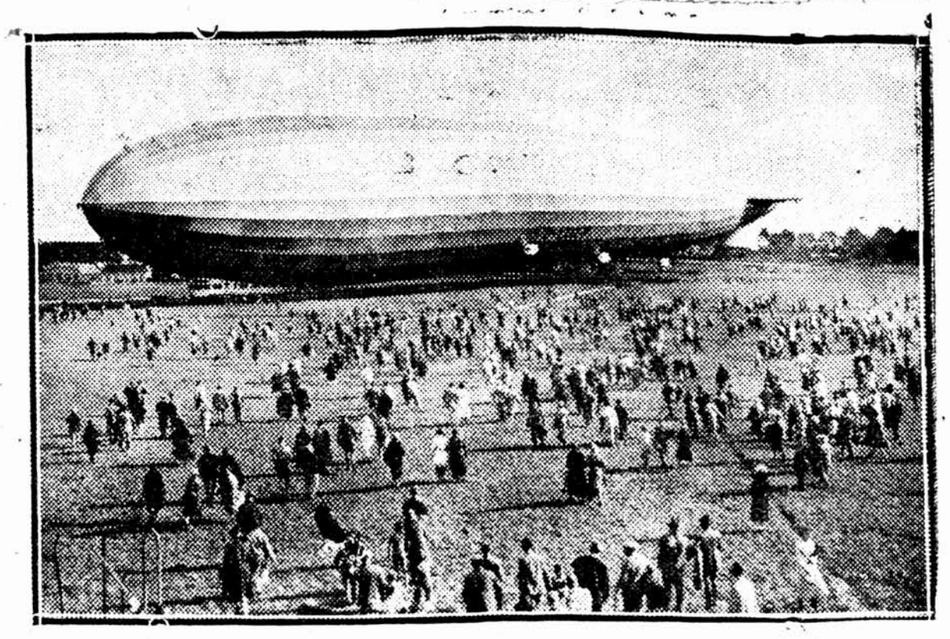
PASSENGERS EMBARKING.

went through the formality of pasports and Customs examination, particularly for the moneys carried from the country.

The huge hanger was lit by flood lighting and ground crew were ready with ropes trailing down from the railing, which runs round the entire length of the airship and at the appointed time at the given signal she was hauled out into the open country, which was done along the line of rails on which the Zeppelin rests.

It was a beautiful summer moonlight night and the gradual ascent of the giant air-ship in the air gave a peculiar thrill. After we had attained a height of about 500 feet the motors began their roar and the air-ship slowly seemed to gain the speed and ascend further. The air-ship, on attaining a height of about 8/900 feet, took two rounds over the town.

Before I proceed further let me give you a description of the Zeppelin.



GRAF ZEPPELIN ABOUT TO START.

DESCRIPTION OF ZEPPELIN

The Graf Zeppelin made her maiden flight on 20th September 1928 and has completely conquered the air from the icy Arctic to the torrid Tropics.

The size of the Graf Zeppelin is:—

779 feet in length (236 meters).
109 feet in diameter (33) meters).

Her greatest speed is 120 kilometers or 75 miles (2 kilometers per minute).

During my return voyage she carried 47 officers and crew and 22 passengers.

Usually the ship carries:—
8 officers, 2 cooks, 2 stewards and 31 crew—in all 43 officers and crew and 22/24 passengers.

On the 23rd when I left, it was her 375th voyage and 54th crossing of the Atlantic.

The air-ship can carry 70 lb. of weight to every 1,000 c.ft. She is able to carry in all about 110/115 tons of total weight.

The air-ship has five engines (by Mayback Motor Co.) of 540 H.P. each. Unlike our motors and railway engines, where they they have head lights, the airship carries two powerful searchlights on both her sides to reflect the rays on the water to give the navigator a clear idea how far above the water she flies, as the ship must fly atleast 800 feet above water or ground i.e. minimum distance of her total length.

When ascending, the airship throws off a large amount of her balast of water to lighten her. She consumed gas roughly 8000 c. meter upto Pernambuco, and about 20,000 c. ft. in round air journey. About 100 kilo of gasoline gave 25 per cent. of gas and they use a reserve of gasoline as balast also. The above figures, I gathered from an officer, may be subject to correction.

You will observe from the pictures and model exhibited here that the big gondola contains, in front, the navigation room, then comes a small chart room followed by the wireless equipment, then a passage and next the pantry room, then a big hall of 16-1/3 by 16-1/3 feet where passengers take their meals (having 24 seats) and also use as a social room. After this follow the five cabins of 2 berths each (upper and lower), divided by a passage, then come on both sides of the passage 2 wash rooms of 2 basins each, then the 2 closets, and next to that again 2 cabins on each side of the passage. Here the gondola ends and after ascending, a few steps we enter the interior of the ship's framework. From the picture you will observe a narrow passage going right over to the end. Here I was taken by the ship's officer to observe the inside arrangements, which comprise of small dining rooms and store-rooms on either side.

Then we examined the trap doors which gave excess to the engine gondolas. I also saw the device of dropping mail bags by parachutes through a trap door. Big rubber pouches with water and ship's provision were also stocked on both sides.

DAILY FARE

The food we received on board was quite good and ample. In the morning from 7 to 8 we had tea, coffee, cocoa, milk, bread, butter, jam and a piece of cold meat, then at noon we had lunch with soup and 2 dishes of meat and cheese. Tea at 4 o'clock and dinner at 7 p.m. of 3 dishes with loffee, all prepared on board, and for the time being we quite forgot that we were enjoying the hot meals in the air.

We had good wines, mineral water, and good service. One thing we missed much and that was music, as the commander said the place was not big enough for same. But we did not feel ennui, as the time passed so quickly in looking at the views, in playing cards, drafts, chess, etc. While looking down in the sea, the shadow of the Zeppelin presented an unique view. The officers were very courteous and attentive and often took passengers to the navigation room, explaining different technicalities, and it was so enchanting to observe in dead of night, in that dark chamber, the view down and around in the clear moonlight that we had mostly during our journey. The ship was constantly in touch with Berlin and different wireless stations, as the Commander used to get every two hours the weather report. We passengers also had daily some news bulletin from Germany.

This reminds me how backward we are on this side of Suez not to have the wireless telephone system from the ship to our shores, and I told Mr. Chinoy of the Indian Radio and Cable Co. to see that as a steamer upto Port Said can talk with Europe such facility was granted to passengers on this side of Suez also.

OVER LAKE CONSTANCE

I may mention here that the departure of the Zeppelin is an event at this small town and hundreds of people assemble near-

by to see the departure. In order to keep the people away from the hangers and rails and also to assist at the ropes, a few dragoons of military men came to help at the hanger.

Now we began to loof over lake Constance and headed for the South, flying over Swiss lakes, rivers and falls and falls and cities, admiring the beautiful scenery illuminated down below by thousands of electric lamps of the cities and further enhanced by a clear moon. An hour after our departure coffee and sandwiches were served to the passengers, and for the time being we forgot that we were floating in the air so smoothly the air ship was flying at the rate of 60|70 miles an hour.

We flew over Switzerland, then France, came over Spain and by Sunday afternoon we were flying past the mighty rock of Gibralter. We had a good view of her harbour and water works, and wondered how she could stand and keep up her reputation as an impregnable fortress against a fleet of bombing planes.

Then we crossed over the waters and entered North Africa, it was really a grand view to look down the Western edge of the Sahara Desert—the distant tents and the cluster of houses all surrounded by shining sands. We beheld a magnificent sunset that evening on the African Coast.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

On the 26th at 5-10 a.m., 30—13 West in a line of RIO de ORO, we passed the Equator. We wondered if ever Father Neptune dreamt of aerial ships?

Nevertheless, the Commander of the Zeppelin had arranged with Aeolus, the God of the Winds, to be on board with Calm, his lovely wife, to do the honour of the occasion. Aeolus anointed the ladies with perfume, while we men got a sprinkling of "Flit." There was fun and frolic with some speeches and spicy sayings, and crossing the Equator line lost none of its romance in the air. Crossing over the Atlantic we rarely met any big vessels except once—a Hamburg-America Liner—when the commander hovered over her and went round twice to do the honours.

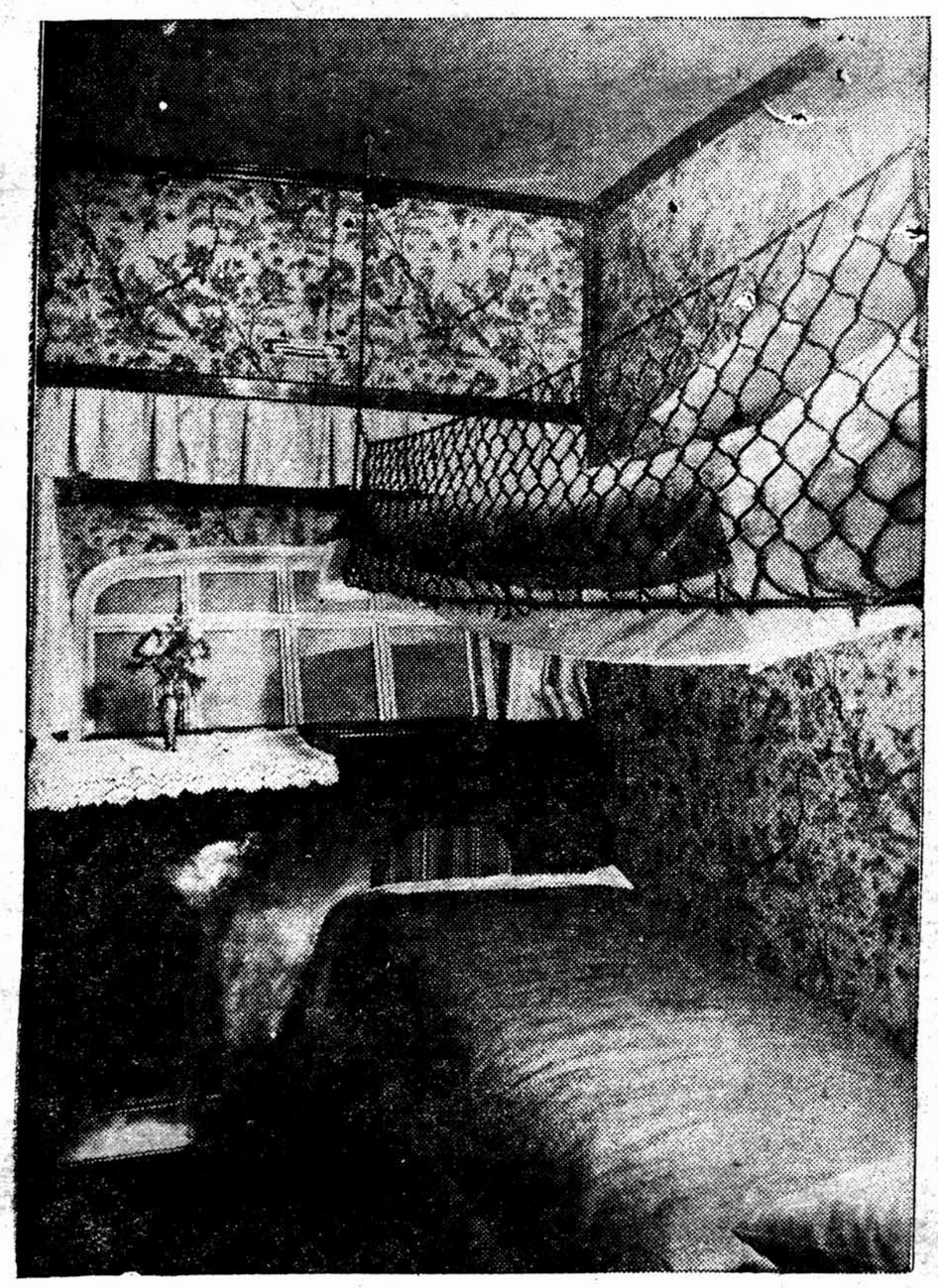
On the 26th, we observed the South American Coast. We passed over many villages and small towns and whenever the people sighted the air-ship all the villages and towns were out to welcome her.

I marked one thing. The animals down below, whenever they felt the approach of the Zeppelin, ran wildly just to escape her. It was so everywhere.

We flew over the isle of Fernando Noronha, the Devil's Island where the criminals and murderers are sent by the Portuguese, and I was told that the inmates there, after their terms, are so charmed with the place that sometimes they send for their wives and settle on the other part of the island.

IN SOUTH AMERICA

In the afternoon of Tuesday, the 26th June, we saw on the horizon the town of Recife, in Pernambuco, where we landed at about 4-30 p.m. The landing of the Zeppelin was gracefully smooth and devoid of that sensation and bumping which one feels generally when an aeroplane touches ground.



MY CABIN

The Airship was made fast to the mast which is euecially erected for her here in Recife where she takes in fuel-oil, gas, water, etc. After our landing we went to a hotel where the airship company had engaged rooms for the passengers. Recife is a good port town in Pernambuco and has a population of about a quarter million (250,000). A lot of gambling is going on there around the port locality which is allowed by the Government who give licenses to such places. On the 27th June, Wednesday, at about 8 p.m. we left for Rio de Janeiro, which place we reached next day at about 4 p.m. It was really a sight to see Rio from the air, considered one of the most beautiful towns and also one of the finest harbours in the world. It is partly surrounded by beautiful hillocks and has a splendid well protected, expanded harbour where it is claimed that the combined fleets of the Zeppelin, was stopping here comfortable anchorage.

PICTURESQUE RIO

The air-ship before landing took some rounds over this splendid city, thus giving us the opportunity to observe a magnificent aerial view. When we approached the aerodrome we observed some thousands of people assembled there to see the Zeppelin, and here also many military men were helping the police to keep in check the crowd. As there is no mast yet erected for the air-ship's anchorage, she stops only for a few hours here. I learnt subsequently that Mr. Hugo Eckener, the world renowned Commander of the Zeppelin, was stopping here since the last fortnight for making suitable arrangements for the future. The agents gave the through passengers a long motor drive of about 50 miles, going round the outskirts of the town and thence showing her crowded and busy thoroughfares.

At about 6-30 p.m. we reached the German Club, where we were well entertained with dinner and met many resident members of the town and learnt a lot regarding Rio. The same old story we heard here—the world depression had rather badly affected them also. At about 9 p.m. we left the club premises after enjoying a pleasant evening. We were escorted by the agents' representative through profusely illuminated theatre land and cinema quarters and big shipping centres, and were much impressed by the bustle and grand illumination of this picturesque town, which boasts of a population of more than two millions. We boarded the air-ship a quarter before 10 p.m. and within half an hour had taken to air. I observed here, unlike as in other cities a lot of toy baloons, were let loose in the air with small lights attached. The effect was very good but our Commander did not like that display as it was dangerous if any collided with the airship, and so we took an opposite route for the time being just to avoid them.

The aerial view of this picturesque city at night was very charming and we were much thankful

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BALIKA SANGH OF BASSEIN

This children's association was established last year to give training in "lathi," "lezim," swimming and other sports to the youngsters. The children in the photograph took part in the last Ganesh Utsav melas, performing two short plays which depicted the evils of "untouchability" and the benefits of physical culture.

for this opportunity of witnessing a marvellous sight. When we left Germany the airship was in command of Inge A. Lehman. Dr. Eckener who was staying at Rio since the last trip of the Zeppelin now resumed his charge.

BUENOS AIRES

The airship for the first time extended her journey to Buenos Aires, where people were waiting with enthusiasm to welcome her.

We had on board the Zeppelin Mr. D. H. Schmidt, the director of Broadcasting Co. of Buenos Aires, and he was well in communication with his city since the last few days by broadcasting from the airship and receiving many wireless messages regarding the voyage. etc. In fact the Argentine Government also took much interest in this venture and had deputed some aviation officers to travel by the airship for report on its future possibilities.

As we proceeded further, we felt the effect of the southern winter climate and when approaching Buenos Aires the thermometer registered 41 F. and I felt it more there as the variation from Rio was great. Compared to Buenos Rio's climate is much better. The airship sighted Buenos Aires in the early hours of Saturday the 30th June, but the Commander was specially requested not to land before 9 a.m. on account of cold, as it was arranged that some of the state officials would come and welcome personally this wonderful airship.

The people were wild with enthusiasm. To kill time we went round and round the great city and surroundings which presented a striking view in the early dawn, and as the day broke huge crowds of people below fanatically cheered the airship's flight over their city. It seemed the whole city was out to greet the Zeppelin. The people were assembled in courtyards, at the race course, on the balconies, and terraces, and in all the open spaces and squares of the town by thousands. It was an event for the great city which boasts of a population of more than 2¾ millions. Every one greeted the airship, from the big ocean liners to humble pedestrians, by sirens and whistles of the engines and waving of the flags and anything that came in their hands. The sight was simply grand and defies description.

After some hours of flying over the city, we approached the city's landing ground where preparations were made for her halt. Here also the police was reinforced by the military and a cordon was formed to keep in check the massed ocean of humanity round the aerodrome. Except a few high officials of the State and the nearest relations of the passengers, none were allowed near the airship, and very few were fortunate to come on board. So great was the rush of the people that it became very difficult for the mounted guards to check this human avalanche, and our commander tried to get away as soon as possible.

RETURN JOURNEY

In about 40 minutes of our landing the airship disembarked and also took on board the passengers, mail, etc., and began to ascend again in midst of frenzid cheers and shouts blowing of horns and whistles and sirens. When parting, the airship again went round twice with the hope that in the near future she could include this famous city of the south in her regular trail of Sud-America.

The Zeppelin now commenced her return journey of 8000 miles, which she had accomplished in less than 7 days. Next day in the afternoon we reached Rio and left the same evening for Recife, arriving there on Monday afternoon and left for Friedrichshafen next day (Tuesday 3rd. July by 8-30 a.m. We met rather bad weather and for hours together on account of strong headwind the airship could not make more than 25 miles an hour on average. We passed Gibraltar a little before midnight of Thursday 5th. July and next morning when flying over Barcelona (Spain) a mail bag was dropped there from the trap hole with a parachute attached, and as we saw from above it safely landed.

In the afternoon we were over Switzerland and saw plainly Geneva with its palatial new building for the League of Nations, hotels, and the lake. Also later on, we had a glimpse of the famous Mount Blanc, and many other peaks. We were much pleased to pass over this time mostly in daylight to view the magnificent scenery of Switzerland. After a good dinner—interrupted many a time to get a glimpse of some scenic beauty—we arrived at 8-30 p.m. at Friedrichshafen, after enjoying a unique and ever to be remembered flying trip of 16,000 miles accomplished in exactly 13 days. There was absolutely no nauseating influence on any of the passengers and, during stormy weather, she was floating so calmly that we never felt anything except the roaring noise of a severe gale outside. So successful has been the commercial side of the Trans-Atlantic flights to South America that, as I stated elsewhere, Dr. Eckener has almost completed the arrangement for a hanger at Rio de Janeiro, which is expected to be ready by next September.

A Britisher congratulated me saying "You have made such a record that will enhance the already established reputation of your enterprising community. Out of 350 millions of Indian people you are the only one who has flown without stopping 5000 miles in 68½ hours and a record flight of 16,000 miles in 13 days."

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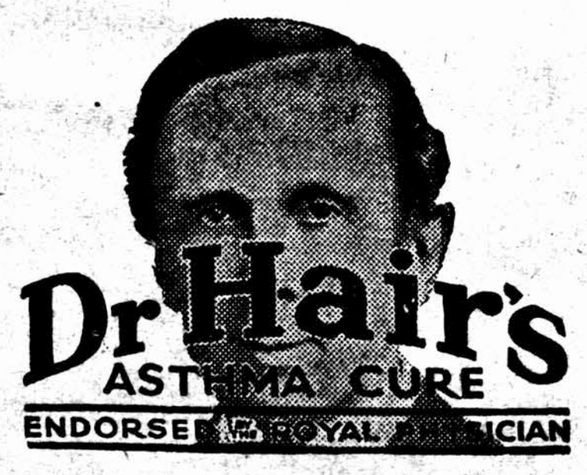

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2. Be Self-Sufficient—let him know you're hot, but let him start the blaze himself.

3. Be Beautiful—because temptation at first sight saves a heck of a lot of time.

4. Be Elemental—don't give 'm Oxford accents when they crave a gal who don't pretend.

5. Be Entertaining—the fastest way to register is to feed a man's vanity, not his stomach.

6. Be Feminine—in ways and dress, and that allows you a thousand and one tricks.

7. Be Sophisticated—a woman who can add two and two seldom has unhappy days and lonely nights.

8. Be Popular—ten dates on the string are worth more than one on a davenport, and besides, the reserves spur on the most ardent.

9. Be Changeable—and you're sure never to be handed that "a book's no good when once I have read it," line.

10. Be Selfish—so you won't be sorry.

"Be Available. The very first thing you gotta do is to promote yourself into his company. Get a job that'll have somethin', to do with his. Or arrange so's you'll meet him regularly. Without his suspecting your plans nat'rally.

"Be Self-Sufficient. In my pictures I do plenty of propositioning, but you'll notice I lead 'em on and then bait. I lay off. I am bored with his enthusiasm. That fetches 'em! Chase him, yet don't ever get caught at it!

"Be Beautiful. Men often marry homely women. When you gotta love —you gotta love. Sex-appeal is more than mere beauty.

"Be Elemental. Pretence is a pain in the neck to anybody. And you're wise if you recognise the fact that you can't fool all the men all the time.

"Some day you'll slip up on your stunt—if you go puttin' on an act—and then you'll lose the interest you've cultivated.

KEEP HIM AMUSED

"Be Entertaining. Your boy friend's chief reason for sharin' his time with you is that he wants to be amused—put in a happy frame of mind.

"Be Feminine. Marlene Dietrich is my favourite actress. Not because she wears pants, though. In spite of 'em. I notice she climbs out of 'em when she vamps on the screen. Dress as womanly as possible.

"Don't drink or smoke. I don't do either, and I've yet to be accused of not being a sport. A man loves a girl who is different. So when the others holler for cocktails and cigarettes. be unusual. Be feminine.

"Be Sophisticated. Life is short and men don't care to stop and explain everything. Some things yes. You can judge which. Generally they want you to be informed. Observe, read. Study folks so you'll handle any situation, fit into any crowd.

"Be Popular. As soon as you've given in and admitted you love a man, he wants you to be his 'littlo woman' My advice is—don't! He admired you 'cause you were hard-to-get. He didn't rush the wallflowers, did he? Be the life of the parties. It's no joke; it's an asset.

"Be uncertain. This is tough when you're palpitatin'. However, it's your insurance against becoming a bore. Let there be doubt as to your constancy. 'Love you? You bet I do, honey!' And right in the same breath sigh, and look away in a preoccupied manner.

"Be Selfish. Love is transient. When he's gone it's over. So be thinking of yourself.

"The one who gains the upper hand is happiest. Be master and assert that you'll be dating a couple of other fellows if not handled like glass. Ask and you'll be astounded at what you'll receive. And you'll never be the one who's left blue and broken-hearted."

Scanty Clothing On Stage

Miss Marie Tempest Replies To Bishop Of London's Protest

Miss Marie Tempest, the well-known actress, writes as follows to "The Times":—

I see that the Bishop of London is protesting against the scantiness of the costumes worn on the stage.

Modesty is a very odd, subtle thing. Someone, I forget whom, said it is all a matter of beauty. If we were all perfect we should not mind walking about with no clothes at all. And while I am not quite sure of the entire truth of this, I do remember meeting a very dignified Zulu ouside Durban walking at the head of a file of wives, the first of whom, a young girl, wore only a loin cloth, the next a primitive brassiere, and so on, till we came to the eldest, who was completely clad; and I remember thinking how perfectly right and decent the arrangement was.

When I was in a convent in Belgium I had to bathe in a bath which was sheeted over to prevent my guardian angel seeing me. This, and similar precautions, caused a good deal of unhealthy sniggering among us girls, Anatole France has treated the whole subject with Gallic wit and irony in "L'Isle des Penguins".

I have the greatest respect for the Bishop of London, but I humbly submit that this is not a matter for anyone of mature years. They are apt to argue logically. If an ankle in the nineties thrilled one, as even the most modest can recall, what must a whole leg do in 1934? Well, the answer is that there is no thrill

(Continued in Col. 2).

(Continued from column 4.)

at all and we are going back to the provocative ankle of the period of purity.

The modern young boy and girl are so used to the sight of practically naked bodies that I am confident nudity and indecency have nothing in common to them. Indeed, the only result of this familarity with the nude has been to induce a tendency to sexlessness.

I believe that some girls have objected to the costumes they have to wear, but that later they got used in them. Well, I don't want to appear to be on the side of a certain type of unpleasant manager. I remember that when I first wore tights in "The Red Hussar", showing about as much leg as a lift girl at Selfridges, I wept for about an hour and then went on in a large cloak to hide my shame. In a few days I realized how silly I was and discarded the cloak. I've no doubt many of our land girls in the War were a little self-conscious at first. What of it? They can laugh at their scruples now without being utterly unsexed.

I am not entirely without feelings of decency; there are things I do object to (I admit to feeling a little old-fashioned at times), but I do protest strongly at any attempt to revive the activities of the Prudes on the Prowl, the spying of the Stigginses, and the chortling of the Chadbands.

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Each picture on the opposite page is an exact part of an object shown in each picture on this page. For instance illustration No. 14 on the opposite page is part of a walking stick which is shown in "B" on this page. You have, therefore, to enter No. 14 against "B" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for other numbers and send in your entries observing the following rules :—

Remember to send your entries before 27th February 1935.

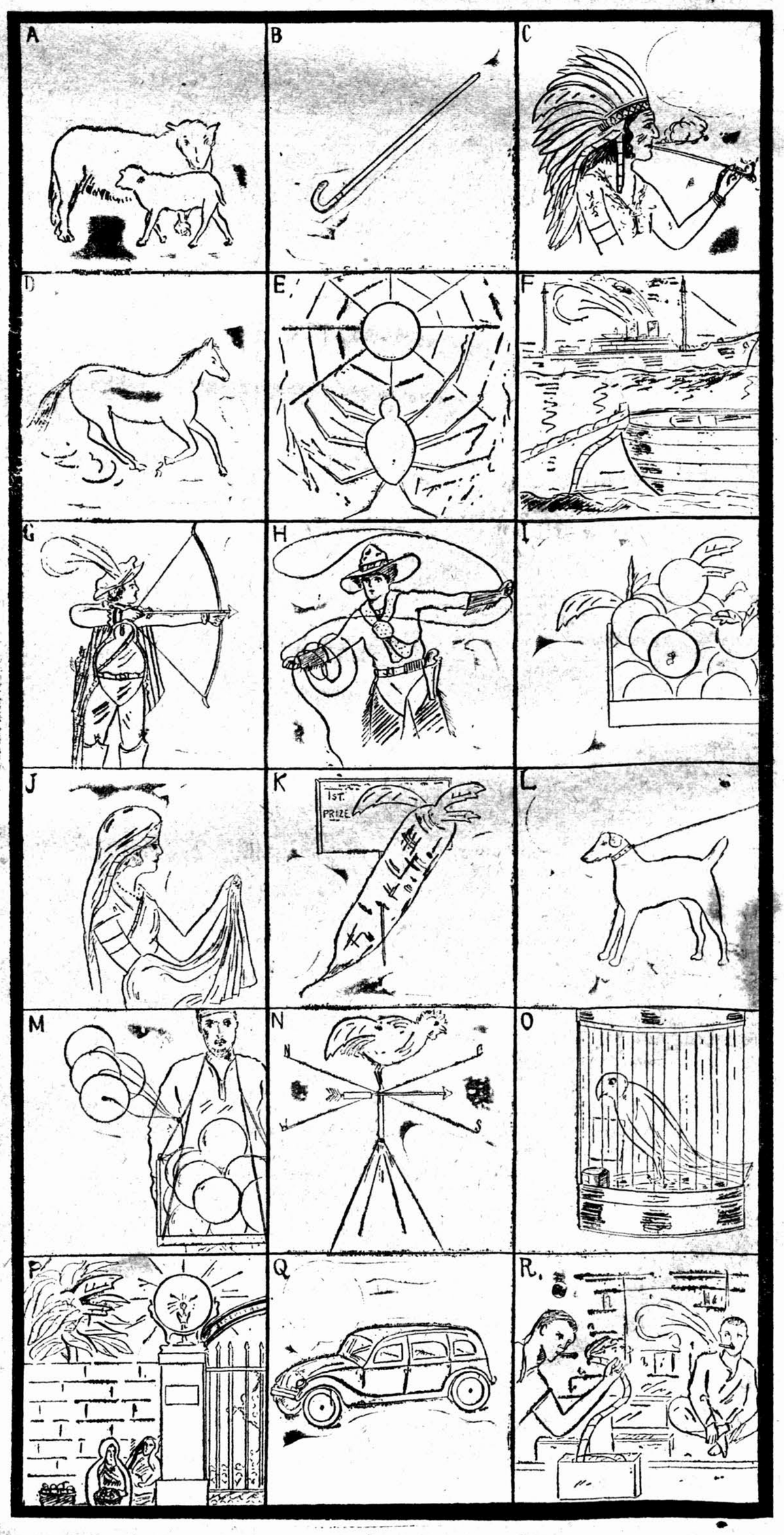
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY–Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In



OBJECTS & PARTS
COMPETITION
(CONTINUED)

case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

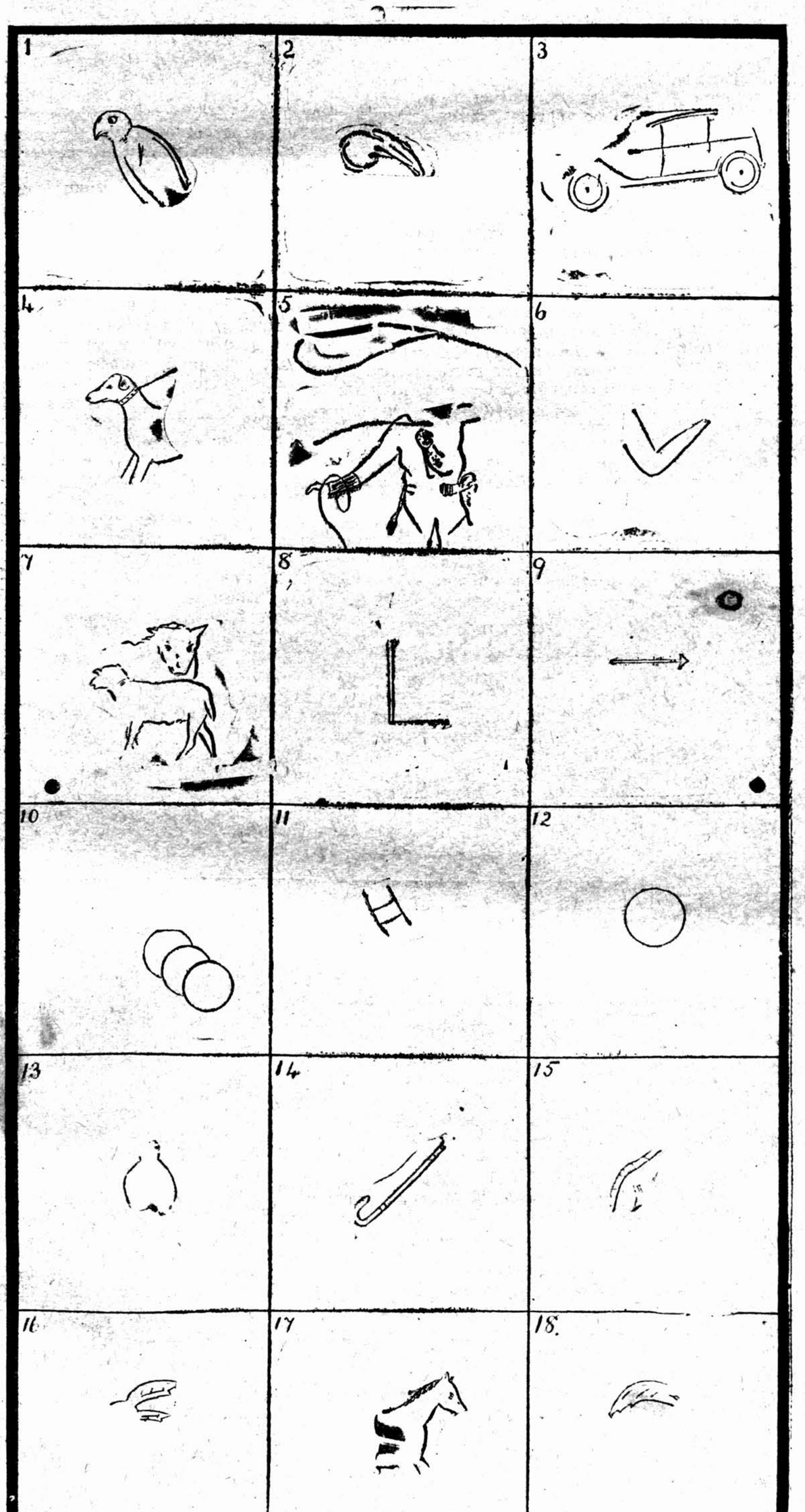
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 27th February, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 10th March, 1935.



ENTRY COUPON.

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Closing Date 27th February 1935

Books And Their Writers

Women Who Work

WOMEN WHO WORK By Grace Hutchins. Published by International Publishers, New York. pp. 285. Price dollars 2.00.

Grace Hutchins, the author of this book, is a Labour journalist who has already to her credit a book, "Labour and Silk". The book under review deals with the various problems relating to the lives of about 10,000,000 women of the United States of America employed industries, offices and domestic occupations. The author has collected material from all available sources, has arranged it in a systematic manner and has presented it in a book written in a popular style. The book has been prepared under the supervision of the Labour Research Association. It is a well-documented work and deserves to be studied by all students of the labour problem.

SURPLUS LABOUR POWER

The opening chapter on "Women under Capitalism" contrasts status of women in the past with that under modern capitalism. The comparison between the lot of women in the middle and upper classes who have acquired freedom to enjoy the rights of property and the rights of citizenship on an equal footing with men, to pursue a career, to do creative work, to study for the professions of their choice and to practice them without being hindered by sex discrimination, and the lot of women of the working class in capitalist society, instituted by the another, is very illuminating. "In the privileged groups mothers have been able to hire some one to help in the house work at home; they have had information on how to space and limit the number of children; they have parked the smaller children in private nursery schools or employed a mother's helper or a nursery governess and thus have been almost as free as single women to work outside the home without neglect of the house or children." But for women of the working class. this freedom of women in the comfortable middle class is a mockery... .....Many a working class woman must do the work of two persons, and more, in an effort to keep the family alive, not only the work at home with all its exacting tasks, but also a full-time job outside." White women's wages are lower than men's, but Negro women's wages are lowest of all. "Capitalism depends for its very existence on a large body of surplus labour power ready to be bought at the lowest possible price. It is, therefore, to the interests of employers to keep these Negro and foreign-born women workers in a condition of 'inferiority' ready to underbid white workers, just as it is to the interests of employers to keep women to underbid men in the labour market." Since the crash of 1929, women of the working class have suffered from the effects of unemployment even more intensely than men workers. The crisis of 1930-33, the greatest crisis in the whole history of capitalism, has driven an ever greater number of mothers, with little children at home, out into the labour market in an effort to find work and thus replace the men bread winners, now jobless. Unemployment means evictions, breaking up of homes, under nourishment, starvation", and all these results destroy the very life of workinc class women. Latest census (1930) of the U.S.A. reveals that women form over 22 per cent. of the total labour force in that country as compared with 20.5 per cent ten years ago. In other words, of all gainfully occupied persons over 10 years old two out of every nine are women and girls. In certain other capitalist countries the proportion of women in the labour force is even greater than in the United States—as high as 40 per cent in France and nearly one-third in Great Britain. In Germany it was as high as 35 per cent. in 1925. In the United States to-day there is one married woman in every nine workers. The proportion of married woman in the labour force has increased owing to

(Continued on Page 26)

NEW NOVELS

THE PROGRESS TO THE LAKE. By Richard Heron Ward Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd., 7/6 net.

Mr. Ward is "one of the most gifted" among younger English writers and practically every page of this beautifully written novel bears the imprint of a great facility of penmanship and keen insight into adolescence. It is the story of an inner hunger that finds a gradual assuagement, of a soul's progress from its own lonely painful possessions of world's beauty to "the arrival of that hour".

"When his humanity awake
And cast his spectre into the Lake."

Creation and Love are the two guiding forces, almost synonymous which bring him out of himself into the larger world of human contacts "You can't create anything while you're still inside yourself, simply because all the material inside yourself is already used, in the construction of that self". But this outward adventure is not a mere experiment with sensuous orgies, but a training ground, and a necessary training ground for the spiritual life "the life some people try to leap into before theyve completed the sensual life." The most gorgeous feast or revel in straight clean sensualism is empty and uncomplete

You can't idealise it by giving it the background of Greek Gods or placid lakes. The background "must be" spiritual. You must go out of yourself and create and "in creating live a live more intense" and spiritual. It is a beautifully written novel and in these days rather reassuring.

R. V.

ENCHANTMENTS

"ENCHANTMENTS." By V. N. Bhushan The Ananda Academy: Masulipatam. These poems are dedicated to 'A heart attuned to understand, A listening ear, a a loving hand." They have grown like the blossoms out of the poet's raptures. Though here and there there is the touch of the hot-house—a summer-house in a temple—a summer-house in warm lands. That is not the poets' weakness as much as the misfortune of his age and country. The feeling and atmosphere of the verses is Indian, but we are afraid the blossoms are in an English vase. There is a certain freedom, and enchantment in the verses of Mr. Bhushan, there is "the hidden consciousness of fire," and yet we feel that his Nataraja dances with chains on his feet, the chains may be golden, or made of cobwebs, but they are there to mar the freedom of his dancing ecstasy.

R. V.

"HELL TRIUMPHANT" By "W.A.A.C" (Published by Messrs T. Werner Laurie Ltd. London).

This new book is by the author of "W.A.A.C" the well-known woman's story of the war, which was both widely read and severely criticised.

This new novel though not characterised by any remarkable literary merit, is so realistic and thought-provoking that every sane person who is interested in the future of World Peace should read it. The book deals with the intrigues of a gang of armament manufacturers who with a view to get-rich-quick subsidise small nations to go to war. With the help of Jingo war-mongers and their own press they succeed in setting Jugo-slavia and Italy flying at each others' throat. From these small beginnings it develops into a world conflagration, almost every other nation being dragged into this fiery maelstrom of death and destruction.

The war is the chemical war of the future, when poison gas and plague bacille will spread death and desolation over many beautiful lands and men, women and children will be indiscriminately killed—a veritable massacre of the innocents and so—Hell Triumphant.

The book is written by one who is very intimate with the horrors of war and is so vividly written that it is a book to read—and to be afraid.

A. S. E.

Academy Of American Poets

New Organisation Comes Into Existence Which Will Free Poets From Necessity Of Gaining Livelihood By Any Means

The Academy of American Poets has been formally incorporated in Albany to encourage gifted, but impecunious, poets to develop their talent, according to Mrs. Hugh Bullock, who has taken a leading part in awakening interest in the project among a notable group of sponsors, says the New York Correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor".

The prospectus, which explains that "no major country in the world has done so little for her poets as America", says that the new organization will take steps to end this situation by granting fellowships of dol. 5,000 annually to American writer. The objective, it says, will be "to free genius from the necessity of gaining a livelihood by almost any means except the means it was born to use".

The fellowship will be awarded for terms of one year, the awards being made by a majority vote of 12 chancellors of the organization who will be "American citizens, recognized as literary persons of high standing."

A trust fund will be created from donations from members and it is hoped to present eight or ten fellowships annually, Mrs. Bullock said. No poet who has a regular income in excess of dol. 5,000 a year will be eligible for a fellowship, Mrs. Bullock said, and the recipients of the awards may not engage in any occupation which interfers with poetic production.

The incorporators of the Academy are Joseph Auslander and his poet wife, Audrey Wurdemann; Ridgley Torrence, a playwright; Charles Hanson Towne, and Mrs. Bullock, it was said.

Among other distinguished sponsors of the new organization are Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Conrad Aiken, Louis Bromfield, Malvina Hoffman, Fannie Hurst, Fritz Kreisler, Edwin Markham, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Eugene O'Neill, Edwin Arlington Robinson and Mark Van Doren.

First Nights

FIRST NIGHTS. By James Agate. Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Agate is a distinguished critic of the theatre and "a worthy successor to Shaw, Archer and Walkley". We get the impress of extraordinary intellectual energy and keen display of critical faculty in these criticisms which appeared between October 1930, and April 1934, in The "Sunday Times". Being thousands of miles away from the Theatre-land of London, these impressions of First Nights have an aroma of mummies, of pressed daisies of foreign lands. We can't correlate them with Leiscester Square or Piccadilly or rush to the theatre to engage our seat, or wait in the queue to satiate our curiosity, to see the play, raised up by such wonderful criticism. If you are interested in drama, as a reflection of life seen through a plushed frame, if you are interested in the divine Sarah, in "the voix d'or which has been raved over" or in Rejane or Bergner, or Irving or in the great dramatists from Shakespeare to Mr. Mayham you'll find enough in these pages to tune you up to those intense experiences, in the theatre, where genius interprets genius.

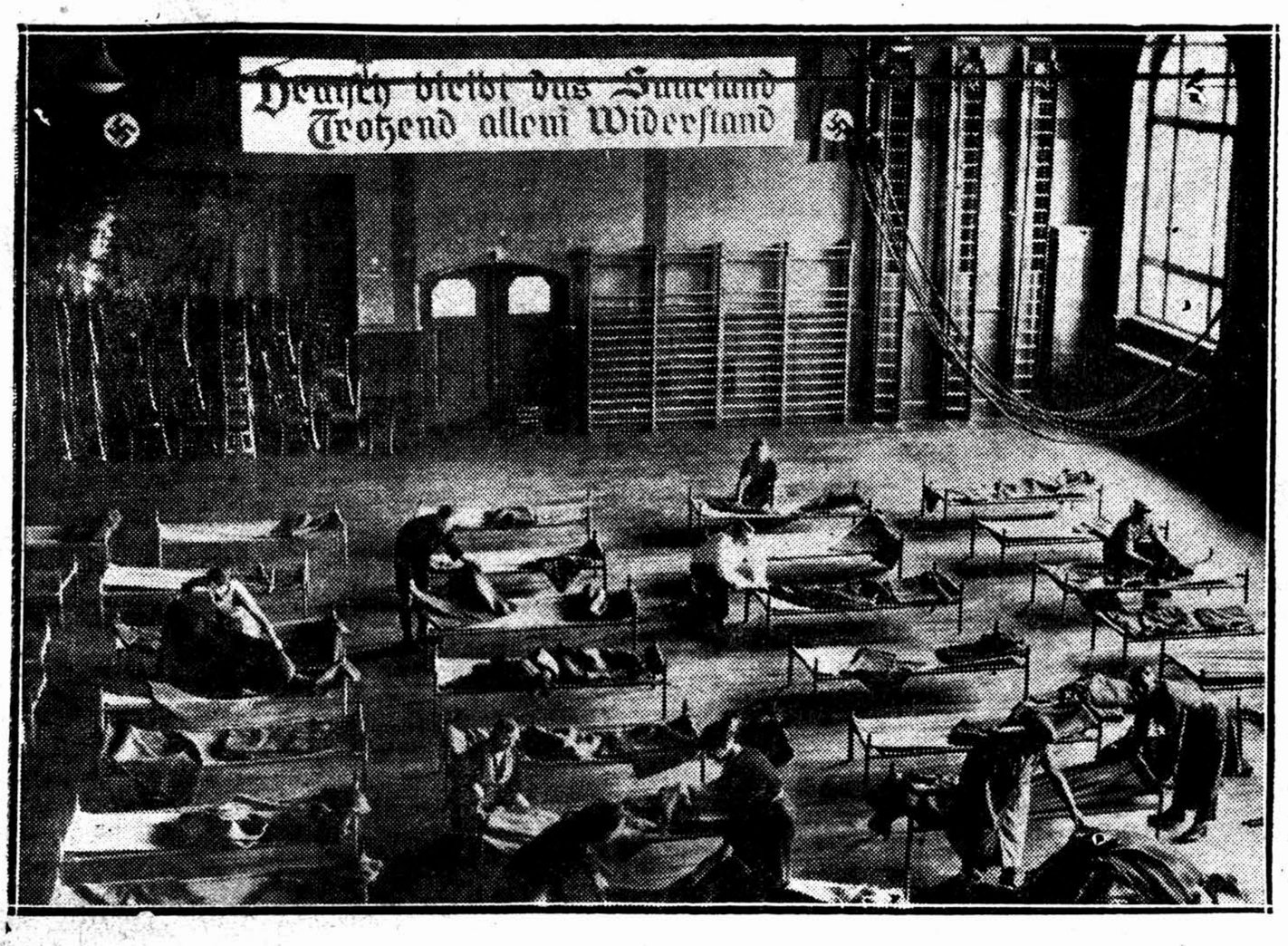
These criticisms, somehow lose their freshness after more than a thousand nights have elapsed since some of these appreciations were written. Hamlet's "So, again, good night, I must be cruel, only to be kind. Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind", as spoken by Mr. Tearle, comes to us in this land as an echo from afar, packed amidst a vast array of wise saws and modern appreciations.

The pages of Mr. Agate, overladen as they are with wisdom, with applause, death, marriage bells, and the play of passions, don't seem to excite in us that interest which the several contributions to the "Sunday Times" must have invoked in the theatre-goers in England itself.

R.V.

Captain Paul Bulygin, author of "Murder of the Romanovs," was at one time in charge of the Personal Guard of the Dowager Empress of Russia M. Kerensky has written an introduction and Sir Bernard Pares a foreword.

CAMP—BEDS AWAIT OVERSEAS VOTERS



Saarbrucken was filled to overflowing with the voters who had been brought from all over the world specially to go to the poll. The German Front commandeered every available hall in the town and turned them into dormitories with camp beds to accommodate the returned eviles.

THE HOLY SEA BATH

The scene at Chowpatty on Sunday last when thousands of Hindu citizens of Bombay took a holy bath in the sea on the occasion of the auspicious "Ardhoday Yoga" planetary conjunction.

Mr. U Ba Si, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, is one of the leading members of the People's Party of Burma and President of the Burman Youths Temperance League and Rangoon Young Men's Buddhist Association.

Dr. Thein Maung, M.L.A., has been a member of the Burma Legislative Council since 1923 for the Prome Rural Constituency and Chief Whip of the People's Party in the Council. He was a delegate to the Second Round Table Conference.

Mr. U Thein Maung, M.A., LL.B, (Cantab), M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Chairman of the Bar Council, Rangoon and a member of the Burma Delegation to the Joint Select Committee.

"TEN MOST FASCINATING WOMEN"

Maurice Chevalier's List

Here is a list of the ten most fascinating women in the world as drawn up by Maurice Chevalier, the French film star:—

Comtesse de Maigret (Paris) Clare Brokaw (New York writer), Kay Francis, Mariene Dietrich, Merle Oberon, Greta Garbo, Anna Sten, Clara Bow, Loretta Young, and Anabella (French film actress)

Maurice, says Reuter, was asked in an interview, to select the world's ten most beautiful women, but he said he would prefer to choose the ten most fascinating.

The Comtesse de Maigret, he declared to be the most fascinating of all the women he has met. Tall and slender, radiant in both mind and body, she would, if brought to the screen, be the most glamorous of all the "stars."

Clare Brokaw, he said is the most fascinating woman he met in America.

"Brilliant as well as beautiful, and although serious-minded, she has wit and all the social charms," he explained.

Kay Francis, Marlene Dietrich, Merle Oberon, Greta Garbo and Anna Sten he grouped together as being equally fascinating.

"Clara Bow," he said, "is a memory I shall never forget. Her 'insouciance' towards life was wonderful.

"Of all the younger generation I have met," Chevalier added, "Loretta Young is the most fascinating. She is not only gifted in beauty, but in talent, and just now is developing and maturing.

"The lady I call Anabella has beauty, glamour, poise and magnetism. She should be better known than she is."

INDIVIDUALISTS

"The new era will not crush out individualists. It will allow them to become more individual than ever."—"Henry Ford."

WONDER WANTED

"The world will never starve for want of wonders. but only for want of wonder."—"G. K. Chesterton."

BOOK NOTES

Mr. C. E M. Joad's 'Return to Philosophy'" is a defence of the traditional philosophic approach against the scepticism of to-day,

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

What is said to be the smallest copy of the Lord's Prayer—set in a ring and written on a circle a quarter of an inch in diameter—has been sold in London for £1 18s.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

"Land Under England," by Mr. Joseph O'Neill, with preface by "A. E" who says that the author "has elevated the thriller into literature," is to be published next month by Messrs. Gollancz.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

"The Nature of a Bird's World," by Mr .Eliot Howard, is a study of certain events in the life-story of birds, a search for the relation between their reactions to territory, sexual functions, nest-building, and care of the young.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

"Honey and Bread" is the title of Rhys Davies's latest novel which Putnam's will publish in February. It is the story of an old country family in Wales at the time of the Industrial Revolution, and how the discovery of coal changed their property and their lives.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Philip Godsell's "Arctic Trader", the account of the author's twenty years' experiences with the Hudson's Bay Company will be published by Putnam in the early spring. Mr. Godsell has spent most of his life in the North with Indians and Eskimos as his only companions.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Dr. Michael E. Salder edits for the Oxford Press a book of the "Arts of West Africa," a series of thirty-two plates of carvings ,pottery, basket-work, musical instruments, textiles and brass castings, all at present in English collections and each described and explained. There is an introduction by Sir William Rothenstein.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Baroness Dombrowski's long novel "Land of Women", due shortly from Putnam's would have been first published in Germany but for the arrival of the Nazi regime. One of the chief characters in this book is Don Francisco Lopez, Dictator of Paraguay, who wages the terrible first Chaco War.

Agents:—
R. TRIVEDI & CO.,
19/20, Lal Singh Buildings,
Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

Women Who Work

(Continued from Page 24)

unemployment among husbands or reduction in their earnings.

PLIGHT OF FARMERS' FAMILIES

As reported by the Twentieth Century Fund, four out of ten farms in the U.S.A are under a burden of mortgage debt. In the five years between 1925 and 1930, 24 per cent. of all farms were involved in forced sales or involuntary bankruptcy. In a single day in April 1932, 40,000 farm homes in the State of Mississippi went under the hammer for taxes! Forced into tenancy by foreclosures and evictions, farmers' families are driven to rent pieces of land or to seek jobs in the city in their desperate effort to make a living. Tenancy increased from 38.7 per cent. in 1925 to 42.4 per cent. in 1930. Shifting between city and country in search of fold and shelter, hundreds of families in the last 10 years have moved back and forth in a vast migration from land to city, back to the land again and then again to the city. An increase in farm income for 1933 was offset by an increase in prices the farmer must pay for the goods he buys.

WOMEN ON NON-FACTORY JOBS

The chapter on wage-earning women on non-factory jobs contains description of the conditions of work in schools, hospitals, offices, at the switch board, behind the counter, in hotels and restaurants, in power laundries and in domestic service. Some groups are better paid than others Some—teachers, office workers and nurses, for example—may still regard themselves as 'superior', as professionals or non-working class by their higher wages, or by birth or training or or position in capitalist society. But since the crisis of 1929, many "white collar" workers have come to see that they are as much a part of the wage-earning class as are workers in the mills, factories and shops. They find themselves fired just as quickly. Minimum wage is fixed in respect of certain classes of the non-factory workers, but this minimum rate is below the cost of living even for a single worker on a maximum wage for thousands of women and girls. Most of the women workers employed in domestic service are excluded from many of the N.R.A. codes, which make no provisions for unemployed insurance although millions of workers still remain and will continue to remain unemployed.

In order to get around the restriction of time in the N.R.A. codes the employers have resorted to speed-up drives, the object being to produce more in a given period of time than was formerly produced in a longer period. The result has been that the workers' health has suffered, and the gain n the form of obsorption of more labour has been comaratively very small. Four States, Iowa, West Virginia, Alabama and Florida, have no law of any sort to regulate or limit the hours of work for women. Indiana has only one limitation—that women may not work at night in factories. Only in one-third of the States is night work forbidden by law.

Women's wages are considerably lower than men's. They range from 20 per cent to 70 per cent below men's earnings and average about 41 per cent below. Negro women earn less than white women.

IMPOSITION OF IMMORAL CONDITIONS

How low wages and dependence on the bosses for jobs lead to the imposition of immoral conditions on the girl workers is described by the author as follows:—"One girl receiving 55 cents a week said the mill boss offered her a 100 per cent increase in wages if she would accept his attentions at least three times a week. Others reported being taken to New York City hotels for week-ends as playthings for the millioners or for the purpose of enticing buyers to purchase shirts made in their mills! At these hearings, there were three 16-year-old girls who faced their employer, 61 years old, a clothing manufacturer, and testified that he had made improper advances to them at his plant..... Nor is the situation exceptional in American capitalist industry, but the facts do not usually get into print. The foreman or the boss often has the girl at his beck and call—she must either accept his advances or lose her job since he has the right to hire and fire".

VICTIMS OF ACCIDENTS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

The chapter on "Losing Health and Growing Old" provides dismal reading. Women workers are subject to accidents in factories, mills and workshops and also to the occupational diseases. Although a declining trend in industrial accidents in general is noted there has been an almost constant increase in accidents to women workers. Under nourishment, lowered "morale", worry and uncertainty about the future make the women worker more liable to the risk of accident. Occupational diseases arising out of lead poisoning, radium poisoning, benzol poisoning and such other causes exact a large toll of victims among the women workers. Tuberculosis and pellagra are more prevalent among women than among men. One of the most important predisposing causes of disease is overwork and fatigue. The so-called rationalization has led to the adoption of speed-up policy. The strain of speed-up has been responsible for a large proportion of mortality among the women workers. The mothers' ill-health is naturally reflected in their children.

ROOSEVELT'S 'NEW DEAL'

The writer believes that the women workers' emancipation can be brought about only through their strong organization including the white as well as Negro women. She has no faith in any tinkering with the capitalist system. President Roosevelt's measures have attracted the attention of thinking people all over the world. I would conclude this review with a paragraph showing what the author thinks of those measures:—"Those who would now in the winter of 1933-34, speak of the 'depression' in the past tense, as if it had ended with the Roosevelt 'New Deal' and the National Recovery Administration, as if unemployment problems were solved and the 17,000,000 jobless workers were now safely back at work in the United States, have simply been fooled by the newspaper headlines, the movie prosperity talks, the radio ballyhoo, and all the rest of the "Buy Now" propaganda aimed to increase profits for the capitalists. Let them ask the workers in the next house, in the nearest tenement block. How many of you have jobs? Let them read the indexes of business activity, employment and payrolls in the daily press or in the monthly business surveys. Let them, in short, look into the matter for themselves and they cannot help but find out the truth millions of workers are still unemployed and there is no permanent solution of unemployment under capitalism."

P.G.K.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Social and Economic Reconstruction in the United States, (League of Nations).

The Indian Co-operative Review, by V. Ramdas Panttulu, Mylapore, Madras.

The Cotton Textile Industry in Central India, by V. A. Talcherkar, Indore, price Re. 1.

Seventeen Cards, by E. Charles Vivian (Ward Lock & Co., London) price 7/6.

The Crooked Sign, by Ben Bolt (Ward Lock & Co., London).

Parker Pyne Investigates, by Agatha Christie (Published in India by D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay) price Rs. 3/12.

The Air Bandits, by Paul Trent (Ward Lock & Co., (London).

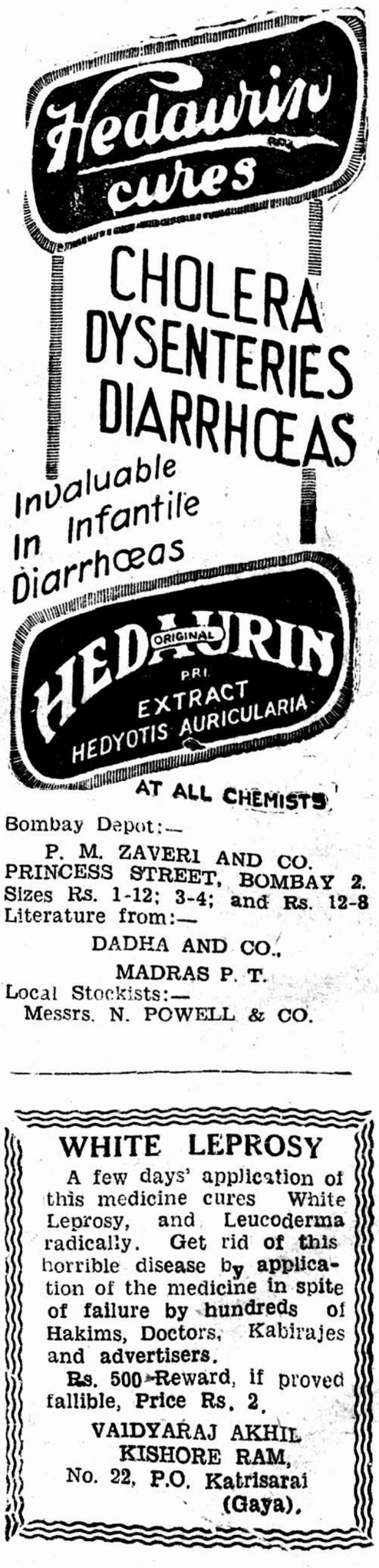
Parsis and Sports, by H. D. Darukhanawalla (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay) price Rs. 3/8.

Annual Report of the Association for the preservation of Games in U. P.—1933, Agra.

The Life-long Drama, by Andrew Saldana, Allahabad.

Speeches and Addresses of H. H. the Sayajirao III Maharaja of Baroda, vol. III.

Kashmalanna Kavyo (Guj.) (R. H. Pandya, Bombay) Price As. 8.



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In The Land Of Liberty

SLAVERY HAS LONG BEEN ABOLISHED IN U. S. A. AND THE NEGRO IS FREE, BUT LUST OF BLOOD AND REVENGE STILL RUNS DEEP IN THE VEINS OF HIS NEW WHITE MASTERS

By NARCISSUS

It was in the year 1848. The time was evening. A young Negro slave, a regular giant in stature, more than six feet tall, handsomely built was hiding from his captors in a swamp, full of rank vines. His hands were chained in front of him and a chain with a ball attached bound his legs. The poor Negro was running for his life since the last three days, now running, now hiding from the human brutes who were out after him with revolvers and rifles and the blood-hounds who were set on his scent. His strength was fast failing him, but his one aim was to evade his captors and when he heard the baying of the hounds coming nearer and nearer he once more left his hiding place and though sick and panting, stumbled through swamp and morass to put a distance between himself and the savage dogs and men who had hounded him since the last three days.

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Words fail to describe his sorry plight. He was fighting for his breath. His frame was rising and falling like bellows. Violent and spasmodic sobs were choking him. He was dazed and stumbled at every few steps, but clutched with outstreched arms anything that came to hand to steady himself. Sometimes he dragged himself on his knees, sometimes on his hands. His clothing were in rags, black and muddy with the mire of the swamp. Blood was oozing out from his face and body from the frightful gashes he was covered with. His eyes glistened like a wild beast's. A bluish coloured foam showed round his trembling lips. His breathing was irregular and hoarse. His body was full of whip marks. His ankles and wrists were swollen and purple in hue showing the marks of iron rings by which he had been kept chained for weeks. The wounds were festering and terrible to look at, but he had no conception of all these. His only thought was to escape from his captors dead or alive. He knew the fate that awaited him if he was caught alive and hence his only thought was escape at any cost

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The overseer, who with half the white population of the country, was hounding him to sure death was a devout Christian and took the name of God every few minutes. He was ugly and huge, with a look stamped with dissipation and his sensual mouth resembled more a hound than a man. His master and his two sons who owned the Negro were with him and were no better in looks than the overseer. They were devout Christians too and never failed to attend church every Sunday. Just as the Negro was determined to escape dead or alive, so were his masters determined to catch him dead or alive. Far better for them if he was caught alive because being strong and virile the Negro was a source of great profit to them on the plantations. Not only that but their hands were itching to inflict more punishment on the already lacerated flesh.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

He was just one amongst the many who worked on the sugar plantations of his master, toiling in the burning sun. A mere thing, to be driven and exploited, bought and sold, used and killed at the fancy of his master. However strong when bought for such work, a few years on the plantations were quite enough to wear their hands out—the cause being, there were only three or four months in the year when the cane could be ground and the poor slaves had to work night and day during those months to be profitable to their masters. He was just one amongst the thousands that were brought from Africa to South America, bought for 15 or 20 dollars apiece on the slave coast and sold in Southern America for five or six hundred dollars apiece. They were a source of profit not only to their white masters who bought and ground them to pulp within a few short years but also to the slave-traders who made such huge profits on the sales.

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In those days such slavery was confined not only to South America, but was rampant in many parts of the world. These poor Negroes on their voyage from the coasts of Africa to South America were packed on decks in a space hardly 18 inches high and sometimes the space so limited that they were compelled to sit on the laps of each other to accommodate themselves. Whatever the weather, stormy or calm, whatever their condition of health, there they sat for days on end till they reached their destination. If they were caught in enemy waters where Negro trading was illegal and punishable to those who dealt in it, hundreds of these poor slaves, men and women were tied to the ship's cable and sunk to the bottom of the sea. If they escaped this fate, then they were destined to be sold in the slave-markets to masters who worked them dry till there was nothing more left of them to suck or exploit.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

As for the women their lot was no better. Every slave woman was a harlot. Whilst they were young they were their masters' property and scarcely any escaped being mothers before they were fifteen or sixteen. It was quite common for white men to have children by Negresses. When they got tired of them they were shoved aside for younger ones or just sold like any other piece of furniture. The masters never felt any compunction in parting the black mothers from their children. Children of such unions fetched more in the markets than the pure blacks, and so were a source of profit again to their masters and progenitors.

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As for the Negro, he ran till there was no more strength left in him to run. He knew the dogs were nearing him. He could hear his captors who were not there by scores but by hundreds and knew that his end had come. His thoughts flew to his young wife, a tall handsome woman with a graceful figure and two little children who were far away from him in other lands and to meet whom, he had ventured and suffered like this and for a moment he was half tempted to be caught alive, content to take his punishment, so that in future he may have another chance to make his escape and join them, but then he once more realised how futile were all such hopes and that death was much more preferable to the life that awaited him.

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He had not forgotten to bring a long sheathe knife when he made his escape. He had also brought a few pieces of stale bread, but he had long since finished those, but the knife was there and he realised it was his last succour. He waited till the dogs and his captors were a few yards away from him and then plunged the knife deep down into his heart. At last he had foiled his captors. He was at peace, but the anger and chagrin of his masters knew no bounds. They atleast took satisfaction by discharging their cartridges into his lifeless body and felt appeased. What remained of him was finished by the blood-hounds and so ended the poor slave's life.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Years have passed away. Many a battle has been fought to free the Negro and at last he is free. Slavery has long been abolished, but the lust of blood and revenge still runs deep in the veins of his new masters and at the first opportunity they tear and rend at the poor victims with the ferocity of the wild beasts.

The year is 1934. Two Negros are awaiting trial in the jail. The mob takes the law in its own hands. They break open the gates where these poor unfortunates are shut in, drag them out, lynch and hang them. Soak their hands into their victims' blood and dance and since around the tree where their bodies dangle whilst the authorities stand and gape in impotence.

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Swami Vivekananda--The Man-maker

By SWAMI SAMBUDDHANANDA

The world is a playground of pairs of opposites—good and evil, rise and fall. It is these contending forces that work at the bottom and mould or mar the destinies of a nation or country. Though India happens to be the motherland of a galaxy of saints and sages of the first magnitude and enjoys a unique privilege, she is not free from a chequered career. Her history, as such, is a history of the rise and fall, joys and griefs of the different ages. To-day we call our memory back to an age which brought into existence a marvellous man whose life and teachings added one of the best and brightest chapters to the history of modern India.

Seventy-two years ago it was in the month of January, 1863, that this sacred land of the East gave birth to a man of multiple personality in the great and illustrious Swami Vivekananda. The lease of his life though short, was wonderfully eventful. It is a too long tale to tell the people who he was and what he was. Pronouncements from pen or platform may only make an attempt to unfold the infinite in terms of the finite,. Every day may every minute of his momentous life from boyhood right up to the hour when he cast off his mortal frame, is considered as an inestimable contribution to the remaking of India and her people.

The whole of the nineteenth century marked an epoch in the history of India. It was a period of triplicate transition—social, political and religious. The first half of this period marks an era when the conquest of the West over the East, more material than cultural, had been gaining ground in every way. The gaining wave of Western materialism carried in its sweep the children of the soil. There was a tremendous confusion of deals and India began to drift further and further away from her ancient spiritual moorings. The time soon came when Europeanism began to be considered as the only source of inspiration for the salvation of the country. India's culture and civilisation began to lose all charm and suffer inanition. The crystallised civilisation received a rude shock; race-culture was cast to the four winds and national heritage ceased to inspire the people any longer. The West meant the transition from "England and India" into "England in India," and it soon became an established fact.

PROTEST OF MODERN INDIA

Swami Vivekananda, born as he was in an age of Anglomania, had to encounter this tremendous conflict of ideals and pass through wonderful preparations to realise the true culture of India and her ancient religion. All through his student life he had never experienced a vision of India so bright and beautiful, so great and glorious as that which shone forth through the saint of Dakshineshwar. In him he found India, the Mother of all religions, seated in all her glory and greatness and read the real history of India in the past and her destined role in the future. To him he surrendered and with him he kept constant touch for full six years when the consciousness that he had a message to deliver to India and the world developed.

The task was stupendous and the time short. India at that time was groaning under social and religious disruptions which gave rise to innumerable knotty problems. To face all these he had to be dragged through a life full of crosses and tortures and to solve them he had before him the divine message of his Master, the vitalised gospel of the "Sanatan Dharma."

A poet in imagination and a prophet in vision as he was, Swami Vivekananda ere long realised that the social and religious regeneration of India alone would bring about a regeneration of the whole world. He knew that he was called upon to fulfil the demand of that age and he conjured up that the mission of his life was to rouse the historic conciousness of India. This, he was convinced, will not only stem the tide of Western invasion upon Hindu culture but make India united and her religion dynamic disseminating Eastern ideas and culture abroad.

GOSPEL OF RENUNCIATION

To work out this scheme of national regeneration he called for "a hundred thousand men and women, fired with the zeal of holiness, fortified with eternal faith in the Lord, and nerved to lion's courage by their sympathy for the poor, the fallen and the down-trodden, who should go over the length and the breadth of the land, preaching the gospel of equality." Men and women of such type as he required were few and far between. He, therefore, threw himself heart and soul upon the work of man-making and played poly-plastic part in the in role of friend, father, Guru or even a school master. In and through every work that he did and every word that he uttered one can see what a profound allegiance he had to his Motherland and her religion. "Renounce and serve" was the motto of his life. He declared that one's comforts and privileges may even on'e life should be sacrificed at the altar of welfare of the world. Nowhere his heart unfolds a more passionate appeal to modern India than when he exclaims at the to of his voice,—"On India! Forget not—that the ideal of thy womanhood is Sita, Savitri, Damayanti; forget not—that the God thou worshippest is the great Ascetic of ascetics the all-renouncing Sankara, the Lord of Uma; forget not—that thy marriage, thy wealth, thy life are not for sense-pleasure,—are not for thy individual personal happiness; forget not that thou art born as a sacrifice to the Mother's altar;.....forget not—that the lower classes, the ignorant, the poor, the illiterate the cobler, the sweeper, are thy flesh and blood, thy brothers. Thou brave one, be bold, take courage be proud that thou art an Indian—and proudly proclaim

Swami Vivekananda

—"The Indian is my brother—the Indian is my life, India's gods and goddesses are my God. India's society is the cradle of my infancy the pleasure garden of my youth, the sacred haven, the Varanashi of my old age. Oh! thou Mother of the Universe vouchsafe manliness unto me, Oh thou Mother of strength, take away my weakness, take away my unmanliness and make me a Man," How young India responded to the clarion call of the great Swami and how by founding an order of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission which through a network of branch centres all over India and abroad is carrying on the work of Vivekananda's 'banmaking' ideal is known to all.

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MINABAZARS

Pomp And Splendour No Less Than Love Intrigues Of Moghul Court Found Fullest Scope For Display At Royal Fancy Fairs Inaugurated By Emperor Akbar At Agra And Delhi

THE imperial Fancy Fairs and the Minabazar (Women's Bazar) figure prominently among the many stories of the pomp and splendour of the Moghul Courts with which the foreign visitor to Agra and Delhi forts is usually entertained. In the fort at Agra there is a large hall with a high gallery running round it which is pointed to by guides as the place where the Moghul emperors used to hold these annual fairs and where the most beautiful and aristocratic ladies of the realm gathered and kept stalls, while the emperor went round in disguise of a merchant making purchases of clothes, jewellery and objects of art. The Minabazar was perhaps the most fashionable affair among all the gaities of the Moghul Court. Though it is somewhat doubtful whether the place pointed to in the Agra Fort was really their venue. The Fancy Fairs were an historic institution of the Moghuls, started by Akbar the Great and described in contemporary chronicles, continued after him, as we gather from the account of Bernier, by succeeding emperors, and traditionally carried on no doubt even when the empire of the Moghuls was in its last stages of decay and dissolution.

These fairs were utilized by the emperoros as occasions affording opportunities of receiving tokens of vassalage from feudatory chiefs and princes, cultivating friendly and social relations with their families, and encouraging art-manufacturing which Moghul emperors so liberally patronised and for which India during Moghul times acquired the name of 'gorgeous Ind.' Perhaps the affair had also a chivalrous and romantic side to it, and the charm and lure of feminine beauty must have added to the occasion a certain exhilarating interest.

INAUGURATED BY AKBAR

In the reign of Akbar the Fancy Fairs were a new institution at Fatehpur-sikri which was Akbar's first imperial capital, and the interest excited by them was fresh and keen. They are described at length by contemporary chroniclers like Abul Fazal in the "*Ain-i-Akbari*," and Nazimuddin in the "*Tabakat-i-Akbari*," as well as by the historian Badauni who, being an orthodox Moslem himself, was somewhat ill-disposed to the heterodox Emperor's new-fangled activities. Some of the records left by the Jesuit Christians, a colony of whom flourished at Fatehpur-sikri and Agra under state protection, contain casual references to these fairs.

The institution in its origin was connected with certain calendar changes and religious reforms, initiated by Akbar on completion of a millenneum of the foundation of the Prophet's faith. It was a current belief among a section of Mahommadans that the Prophet's religion, after the lapse of a thousand years, would enter upon a different phase and the period came to a close in the year of grace 1582. Akbar regarded himself as chosen and ordained to be the founder of this neo-Mahommadism, and he accordingly promulgated in that year a new faith, called *Din-Elahi* (Religion of God) which was a curious compromise between Islam and other faiths, having also a ritualistic side comprising the worship of the Sun and Fire. *Din-Elahi* became for a number of years the state religion of the empire of the Great Moghul. Alongside of this reform, the solar month instead of the lunar, the 'Elahi' year instead of the Hizri, thirteen Id Festivals for the year, as observed by the ancient Persians instead of two only as enjoined by the Prophet, were instituted by imperial command.

KHOOSH-ROZ FESTIVALS

The New Year's Day (Nao-roj) of the new 'Elahi' year fell on 11th March 1582. For nineteen days following it, festivals were held on a grand scale in the capital and all over the empire which were called Khoos-roj (Gala Day) Festivals. The first round of Khoos-roz Festivals was organised by Akbar at Fatehpur-sikri, and bazars and carnivals were held in 102 portions built for the occasion along the enclosing wall of the palace and opening on the fields round the Hall of Public Audience (Dewan-i-khas). The actual work of organisation was divided among the courtiers of highest rank, and the Emperor went round in state partaking of the hospitality of each courtier by turns, one day was set apart for the attendance and enjoyment of the general public. On the third occasion of the Khoos-roj Festivals, a special Women's Fair also was held four miles off Fatehpur-sikri at the garden-house of the Emperor's mother, Hamida Banu, to which the Begums of the imperial palace and the ladies of the courtiers' families were invited, and presents and perquisites to the tune of one *lac* of rupees were distributed. Badauni, the historian, comments with a chuckle that the occasion was utilized for match-making purposes by the aristocratic ladies.

Abul Fazl's account of the events of Khoos-roj give some interesting and realistic details: "On the third feast-day of every month, His Majesty holds a large assembly for the purpose of enquiring into many wonderful things in the world. The merchants of the age are eager to attend and lay out articles from all countries. The people of His Majesty's harem come, and the women of other men also are invited, and buying and selling is quite general. His Majesty uses such days to select any articles he wishes to buy or to fix the prices of things. After the Fancy Bazars for women, bazars for men are held. His Majesty watches transactions;....bazar people on such occasions may lay their grievances before His Majesty without being prevented by the mace-bearers" (Blochmann's translation).

EMPEROR'S MOTIVES SUSPECTED

But the Khoos-roj Festivals of Akbar were not destined to go off without a note of discord. A Jesuit father of Fatehpur-sikri of the time, named Rudolfo Aquaviva, records the dissentient attitude of a section of the Emperor's Mahommadan subjects towards them. The Father calls the festivals of 1582 the festivals of Mihirjan and remarks: "A new Easter has been introduced called *Merjen* on which it is commanded that the chiefs be dressed out in state and listen to music and dances. The Mahommadans were very much scandalised and would not imitate the observers of the Feast" (see "*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*," 1896, p. 57). The court-chroniclers of course keep discreetly silent over and make no reference to the incident.

While the orthodox section of the Moslem community looked askance at the festivals and fancy fairs instituted by Akbar a legend grew up among Rajput chiefs that the Emperor was utilizing them for the capture of noted beauties from the princely houses of Rajputana. It is well known that Akbar's dominion over the brave chiefs of Rajputana was established and extended much less by prowess of arms than by diplomatic alliances and marital contracts. The policy of introducing Rajput princesses into the imperial harem was deeply resented by he Rajputs, and it is natural that a belief among them should have gained ground that Akbar despoiled the chastity of the aristocratic womanhood of Rajputana at the fancy fairs of the capital.

Colonel Tod in his "*Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*" has collected a few of these legends which present Akbar as the seducer of Rajput womanhood. One of the Rajput princes who had accepted the vassalage of the Moghul Emperor was Rai Singh, the chief of Bikanir, and, in deference to the established custom, he had to send his wife to the Khoos-roj fancy fairs at the capital city. The princess attracted the Emperor's amorous attention was, tempted and seduced by him, and returned from the gaieties of the palace to her home on the verge of the Bikanir desert, loaded with jewels but despoiled of her chastity. Rai Singh's brother, Prithwi Raj, was a bard and poet and he also lived under the Emperor's protection. His wife also was tempted by Akbar during the Khoos-roj Festivals, but the lady was made of sterner stuff. The story about her, embroiedered with supernatural details, is given by Tod: "On one of these celebrations of the Khoos-roj, the monarch of the Moghuls (Akbar) was struck with the beauty of Mewar, and he singled her out from amidst the united fair of Hind as the object of his passion....On retiring from the fair, she found herself entangled amidst the labyrinth of apartments, by which egress was purposely ordained, when Akbar stood before her! But instead of acquiescence, she drew a poniard from her corset, held it to his breast, dictating and making him repeat the oath of renunciation of the infamy to all her race.

PROTEST BY PRITHWI RAJ

The anecdote is accompanied in the original with many dramatic circumstances. The guardian goddess of Mewar, the terrific *Mata*, appears on her tiger in the subterranean passage of this palace of pollution to strengthen her mind by a solemn denunciation and her hand with a weapon to protect her honour" (Tod: ch. xi). The most plangent voice of protest from Rajputana against the supposed sinister purpose of the imperial fancy fairs was raised by the bard Prithwi Raj, the chastity of whose wife had been so miraculously saved. Referring in one of his verses to the outrage on his brother's wife, Prithwi Raj says to his brother with a bitter and searing taunt: "She returned to her abode, tramping to the tinkling sound of the ornaments of gold and gems on her person; but where, brother, is the moustache on thy lip?" (—the shaving off of the moustache being accounted a sign of mourning).

Prithwi Raj, while living at the Moghul Court, is said to have addressed to Rana Pratap of Mewar, the sole remaining adversary of Akbar among Rajput princes, a letter of exhortation in verse, when Pratap, crushed by disasters and defeats, was thinking of surrendering to the Moghul as the other Rajput chiefs had done. Exhorting Pratap as the sole champion of Rajput honour against the wiles of the Moghul Court, the bard goes on to say: "Akbar is the broker in the market of our race: all he has purchased but the son of Uday (*i.e.*, Pratap Singh); he is beyond his price. What true Rajput would part with honour for *Na-roja* (the New Year's Day Festivals)? Yet how many have bartered it away! Will Chitore (Pratap's capital) come to this market when all have disposed of the chief article of the Khetri (the Kshatriya or Warrior caste)?....Despair has driven many to this mart, to witness their dishonour: from such infamy the descendant of Hamir (*i.e.*, Pratap Singh) alone has been preserved" (Tod: Ch. xi). Prithwi Raj, in speaking so bitterly of 'Rajputs parting with honour for *Na-roja*,' seems not only to draw upon his personal knowledge and experience, but also to give voice and utterance to a prevailing sentiment. Doubts however have been cast by recent investigators into Rajput history on the authenticity of this famous letter believed to have been addressed from the Moghul Court by Prithwi Raj to Rana Pratap, turning away the latter's mind at a critical moment from the thought of surrender. But it is evident that contemporary chiefs and princes of Rajputana looked with deep suspicion and distrust on the Khoos-roj celebrations of Akbar.

Akbar, though he could not shape letters and write himself, was nonetheless a man of considerable literary culture. He took delight in having books of poetry and philosophy read out to him and is even credited with a penchant for the making of verses in Indian vernacular. In an old anthology of Hindi verse, compiled by Misrabandhu and entitled "*Misrabandhu-vinod*," there is a verse in the *braja-buli* dialect attributed by the complier to Emperor Akbar himself. It hits off graphically in four lines the condition of a woman being captured by the Emperor and led away to the harem: "Shah Akbar seized suddenly the lady's arm and, while he advanced towards the harem, the beautiful one cast a glance towards the doorway

(Continued on next page.)

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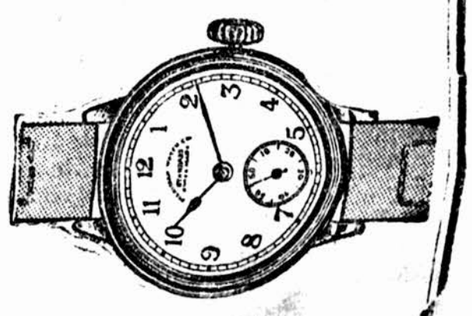

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MINABAZARS

(Continued from previous page)

thinking how to escape. But then there was no time for escape." (*Misra-bandhu-vinod*," i, 284).

MINABAZAR

The name, Minabazar, given later to the Women's Bazar, which formed an essential and indispensable part of the imperial Fancy Fairs, does not seem to have been current in Akbar's time and the name is not mentioned in the contemporary chronicles and accounts. But during the reigns of Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb the Women's Bazar remained an institution of the Moghul Court. Francois Bernier, who was a Frenchman by birth and a physician by profession, spent twelve years in India from 1658 to 1668. Most of this period was spent by him at Delhi and Agra where he was attached to the Moghul Court in the capacity of a physician and had thus unequalled opportunities of observing at first hand and at close quarters the manners, customs and institutions of the court.

In his work on India, written in French and entitled 'Travels in Hindusthan,' he notes and describes many of them with a wealth of vivid, picturesque and often intimate details. In one 'tome' of this work, Bernier gives an exhaustive account of the civic and social life in the capital cities of Delhi and Agra during the sixties of the seventeenth century and notices in that connection the Women's Bazar, held at that time in the imperial seraglio. "The women of the *Omrahs* and of the great *Manseb-dars*....are the she merchants that keep the fair and sell commodities; the King is the merchant that buyeth, as also all those Begums or princesses, and other great ladies of the seraglio. The wares are fine purpled gold or rich embroideries of the new fashion, some rich ribbons well brought upon cloth of gold, or some pieces of that fine cloth which is worn by the great ladies, and other such merchandise of great price. If they have ever a handsome daughter, they forget not to bring her along with them to let the King see her, and so make her known to those Begums." "The jest of the fair is," remarks Bernier, "that the King comes to bargain with those she-merchants, like a petty merchant, penny by penny, contesting that they are not in earnest, that is dear, that he will give no more than so much; that the merchandise of such an one is far better, and the like. The women, on the other hand, do their best to make good their part, and without considering that 'tis the King (which is the best of the sport), they contend and stand upon their price, till sometimes they come to high words, as that, that is to be a merchant of snow (one of their phrases), that he understands nothing in the matter of wares, that he may go to another place, that that commodity is not for him, etc." (Bangabashi Edition, Calcutta, p. 255).

SHAH JEHAN'S INNOVATION

Bernier describes in detail the jollity and good humour as well as the raillery and gallantry, which characterised the business of the fair and the lavish prices that were paid. Shah Jehan, says Bernier, took much pleasure and delight in the women's fair and would have it ot all festival days, but the courtiers who had to make very costly presents and incur heavy expenditure for these occasions, did not look very favourably upon them. Bernier however condemns the practice, initiated by Shah Jehan and abolished later on by Aurangzeb of admitting dancing girls (*kanchanis*) to these fairs to provide entertainment.

After this intriguing account by Bernier we lose sight of these Fancy Fairs, but it is natural to suppose that they were continued after Aurangzeb's regime, though shorn perhaps of much of their original splendour and diplomatic significance. The tradition of Minabazar survived the extinction of the Moghul dynasty, and in the Rampur State, a Minabazar used to be held in the palace of the Nawab where art-manufactures from different parts of India were exposed for sale at stalls kept by ladies. The bazar was exclusively reserved for women, and, except the Nawab himself, no male person was allowed admittance. The special feature of interest of the Rampur Minabazar was that all those who attended the fair had to appear in clothes of a colour proper to the season when the bazar was held, pink at one season, saffron at another, and so on.

The Fancy Fairs and Minabazars of the Moghuls are now but gay memories of the past. But in order to feel the full effect of a visit to the Moghul palaces at Delhi and Agra, the visitor must not only admire their architectural beauty and grandeur, but also cast his mind back to the times when they abounded with life. Standing on the silent marble floor and under the arched and ornamental roof, let him re-create mentally their once magnificant atmosphere of gaiety and splendour, gallantry and romance, which inspired the Moghul court-poet to compose the rapturous lines inscribed in letters of gold in the Dewani-khas at Delhi:

"If there be heaven on the face of the earth,—it is here, it is here, it is here!"

—"Indian State Railways Magazine."

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A woman sat on a soap box in a tent—speaking into a microphone.

She was announcing a wireless entertainment given by her husband to troops quartered in the neighbourhood.

And she thus became the world's first woman radio announcer. For this was in 1917.

She is Mrs. G. A. Donisthorpe, who broadcast her experiences in the "In Town Tonight" series in mail week in London.

Tobacco Allowed To British Prisoners

Under New Rules They May Buy It With Their Earnings

Changes to better the lives of the inmates are gradually being introduced into the prisons of England and Wales, writes a special correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Hours of associated labour in the workshops, as apart from work in the cells, are being brought to the eight hours standard, and schemes whereby prisoners may earn small sums for their work have been started.

Both these recommendations were contained in the report of the committee on prisoners' employment, and both ideas are being extended throughout all the prisons. They are already in operation in several places.

I understand that the amounts earned will be about 8d. or 10d. a week. Prisoners will be allowed to spend a proportion of the money on comforts. Where earning schemes are in operation the authorities will permit the purchase of tobacco,

At Wakefield Prison, where reforms in prison administration have been carried out and where there is plenty of room, football matches are played by the inmates. Evening recreation for the prisoners is part of the State system everywhere.

It is believed that these new ideas help forward the work of reclaiming offenders.

They were discussing the making of New Year resolutions.

"Lot of rot," said Jones; "no one ever keeps them."

"I don't know about that," said his companion. "Last year my brother resolved to give up smoking and drinking, live a more regular sort of life, cease to squander money on futile luxuries, and live in a larger house."

"Gosh!" exclaimed Jones. "Your brother must have been a superman if he stuck to all those resolutions in one year."

"Oh, but it was easy for him!" said the other. "He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on the first day of his resolutions."

Our Universe Of Illusions

We Are Living In Illusion, We Are Perhaps Ourselves And All We See Including Even Our Universe, Nothing But Illusions

There Is Much More Empty Space In A Piece Of Marble Than Matter

SOLVE RIDDLE OF ATOM AND YOU SOLVE RIDDLE OF UNIVERSE

By Capt. E. TERNEL

A Few Short Seconds Of Time As Reckoned By The Clock Of The Universe, Then We Pass Out—Leaving What?

I MAKE no apology for what I am going to say; the title is apology itself; and whether the following essay on the Reality of the Universe has any foundation on facts or not, I will leave to the reader to decide. If the reader has been trained to Scientific reasoning, he may find at least a basis of truth in the hypothesis; if he has not, all that he will say is, that it is a pure flight of imagination.

In any case, my essay contains no assertion, although every argument used is what I know and believe to be the truth. The whole essay can be taken as a great INTERROGATION point, which, I do not propose to answer.

It is necessary for the good understanding of what will follow, to erase from the mind any preconceived notion of existence. Let the facts, as they will be stated, speak for themselves, and from these facts, let us try to draw a conclusion.

But to begin with, let me explain a word which, although it is common enough, requires some scientific definition, in order that there may be no ambiguity.

DENSITY.

We all know that "Density," means that something, whatever it may be, is contained in a certain volume, whether it be a mist, or a solution of some liquid or other, or even a stone.

When a mist is thick, we say that it is dense; by this we mean, that for the locality under our observation, a larger number than usual of water vapour molecules, are aggregated in the space which we are examining.

When we look at a piece of marble, and a piece of coral flower from the ocean bed, we know that although both have identical chemical properties, for the same size, the marble is heavier than the coral. In other words the marble piece contains more molecules pressed together than the coral flower, and therefore we say it is denser.

But density of molecules, although they appear to us opaque, does not mean that the molecules are pressed one against the other, in such a way that there is no space left between them. Indeed the reverse is the case. There is much more empty space, in the piece of marble, than matter, as can easily be proved, if instead of looking at it with our defective eyes, we make X-rays, or Beta or Gamma rays, to do the work for us. It will take a thick block of marble stop an X-ray going through it, but a Gamma ray will easily go through, and photograph something which may be placed on the other side of the piece of marble.

Our eyes are limited to certain range only; they can receive certain wavelengths, corresponding to the range of the colour spectrum of white light.

Beyond this range, either on the ultra violet or the opposite or Infra Red side, our eyes are of no use whatever. The vibrations which the eyes can receive, are of such an order, as to preclude seeing through most particles of matter, whereas both the ultra violet rays (so called) and the infra red, can go through the molecules of matter, as if there was nothing to stop them.

When we speak of Density in a Gas, we say that a number of molecules of matter are aggregated in a known volume. If part of the molecules are removed, the space inside the volume becomes less dense, if more molecules are added, the space becomes denser. It follows the following well known laws. Double the pressure, the volume is half. Halve the pressure, the volume becomes double what it was.

Let us carefully follow this argument. Take for example, x number of molecules of any Gas in a container of cylinderical shape closed at the bottom, and the top of which is fitted to receive a gas tight piston. Now if there is on the top of the piston, a weight of one pound, when the x number of molecules were counted, and then another weight of one pound be added to the top of the piston, the pressure inside has doubled, and the piston will consequently sink to half the height of the cylinder. The same number of molecules will be compressed to half the volume they occupied formerly. If instead, the original weight of one pound was replaced by a half pound one, the piston would rise to double the height it stood at before, and the same molecules would have occupied twice the space. That is "Density!" The law says, double the pressure, half the volume, half the pressure, double the volume. There is no going away from it; all gases obey this law.

I have gone at great length to explain this, perhaps obvious fact, but as a great majority of readers have not got the scientific training necessary, I take this as my excuse for going into apparently un-necessary details.

BEHAVIOUR OF GAS.

Another important matter which requires some explanations, is the behaviour of a Gas. Any bubble of Gas allowed to escape in the atmosphere, will diffuse into that atmosphere immediately, until after sometime, it will have spread itself out over such a great expanse, that practically no trace of it will be left. The molecules of which the bubble was composed will fly away in all directions, and keep on going, until the density of the bubble will have become *nearly* nil: to all practical purposes it will be nil, for molecules will only be met with here and there, but for the exactness of science this will not do. Nil Density can never be reached, not even if that bubble spread itself out to the very confines of our Universe. The same number of molecules of the Gas will have spread themselves out over a larger space, that is all. The gas is only less dense than it was. Now this question of molecules of a gas in a bubble also brings forcibly to us, a fact which is often lost sight of. As I said above, the molecules do not adhere to each other with any degree of proximity. They form part of a whole it is true, but each molecule retains its individuality. After diffusion over a large space, (suppose that space to have been a practical vacuum for purposes of illustration) we find molecules of the gas here and there only. Although there are billions of them in the space of a pin's head, they are so infinitely small that the space is practically empty. What this really means, is that the Density of the space is everywhere *Nil where there are no molecules*, but wherever one is met with, the Density rises to an immense amount. To make my meaning clear, here and there in the space under observation, at certain points where a molecule is encountered, Density is immensely great; everywhere else it is *Nil*. If we work out the Density of this space, we can only state an average Density for the total. This shows the discontinuity of matter, which is granular.

DISCONTINUITY OF MATTER.

Now molecules are themselves composed of atmos. They can be chemically analysed, or the atmos of which they are composed, can be made evident by physical means. Here again we have the same evidence of density; only in this case the magnitudes are atomic instead of molecular, but the evidence of discontinuity is the same. The atom itself, can be physically divided into units of positive and negative electricity, and each unit is individual in itself; discontinuity shows its evidence there also, as I shall show later on.

To summarise what we have said above we find that matter is granular and exists everywhere as separate individual granulaes, which never come into close contact with each other, either in the atomic or the molecular magnitudes. The most evident deduction that comes out of the above statements, is the evidence of the discontinuity of matter. From this, we shall now endeavour to draw inferences of the illusions which have been besetting us from the beginning of the human race.

We, the inhabitants of this planet, have been in the habit of thinking that we were an important part of the Universe, and until a few years ago,

(Continued on next page)

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OUR UNIVERSE OF ILLUSIONS

(Continued from previous page)

were not even aware that other Universes existed besides our own. We used to think that this Universe of ours, embraced the whole of the Cosmos, and our planetary system and our Earth in particular, was the centre, and most important part of that Cosmos. How very far from the truth we have been, I shall make apparent.

PARTICLES OF MATTER.

As I said above, our eyes are limited in vision to a very narrow band of wave lengths. When things are very small, we cannot see them, and for this we have recourse to other optical devices such as microscopes, etc. Even our most powerful miscroscopes fail to reveal to us such orders of magnitudes as a molecule, and much less still the atom and the elements of which the atom is composed, viz., the Electron and the Proton. These two units of which all matter is composed, could not be seen, even if we had the most perfect microscope that could ever be invented, for they by themselves, are not matter at all, but units of electricity. Well may then be termed, the Ultimate Units of the Univesse.

The atom has a central nucleus composed of Protons, in combined arrangements with electrons, and around this nucleus circulate a Swarm of Electrons. Each succeeding element arranged in Atomic order, has one more electron in the swarm revolving around the nucleus. Except in the case of Hydrogen which has only one Proton for nucleus, and one electron revolving around that nucleus, all other atoms of the different elements, have more and more complex arrangements, up to Uranium which has 92 electrons revolving in groups around the nucleus. How these electrons are arranged in orbits around the nucleus, cannot be explained in detail in this essay, but it is sufficient to say here, that their grouping and arrangements are known with sufficient accuracy. The arrangement of the nucleus is not so well known, but here again data is being obtained every day in such a way as to make us hope, that in a day not far distant, the whole mystery of the atom will be revealed to us. But before I come to the point which is the subject of this essay, I shall try to explain the system of the Hydrogen atom, which may give the reader an insight into the construction, more complex it is true, of the other atoms.

HYDROGEN ATOM.

As was said above, the Hydrogen atom consists of one Unit of Positive electricity called the Proton, and one of negative electricity called the electron. This electron revolves around the Proton in varying orbits. The Proton is the nucleus and contains all the mass of this atom. It is a dense nucleus, and its size is admitted to be about one thousandth of the size of the electron. The Electron itself is 1850 times roughly the size of the atom taken as a whole. The mass of the hydrogen atom is 1 when oxygen is 16; but the revolution of this electron around the nucleus, is not so simple as stated above.

Long ago the spectrum of Hydrogen had revealed inequalities which could not be accounted for. The Spectrum is obtained when the incandescent gas of Hydrogen is examined through a Spectroscope.

Certain dark lines called Frounhofer lines are disclosed on the photographic plate, which always show the same lines in the same position. For a very long time this could not be accounted for. The lines give the wavelength emitted by Hydrogen. It was reasoned, if the only electron of Hydrogen revolved with regular periodicity, in a regular concentric orbit around the nucleus, there should only have been one line, but as a fact there were many, some stronger than others. At last the mystery was unravelled. Prof. Bohr applied to this atom what is known as the Theory of Quanta, and the explanation of the mysterious lines became evident. Prof. Sommerfeld has further extended the explanations of the refinements of the spectrum lines of this atom, and the final results are as follows :—

The electron revolves in orbits which are sometimes circular and sometimes elliptic. The orbits are not any orbits as would be suggested by mechanical laws, but definite orbits. One moment the electron is in one orbit, and the next it is in another orbit. The orbits' radii, may be any of the following 4·9, 16, 25. 36, 49 etc. a geometrical progression, but never any intermediate ones.

If the electron acquires energy from any outside source, whilst it is revolving in any particular orbit, say the third, it will jump to another orbit, which may be any one, either the 4th, 5th or 6th etc, according to the intensity of the energy acquired. The jump will occupy no time whatever; one moment it is in an orbit, and then it is found in the next. When this energy acquired is expended, the electron will jump back again into a smaller orbit. When the electron jumps to a larger orbit, the periodicity of revolution is less, when it goes to a smaller orbit the periodicity is more. It follows the very old astronomical law of Kepler. equal areas are performed in equal times. This is necessary as a mechanical law, for if not, the electron would either fall into, or fly away from the nucleus as the case may be. When the electron is in any orbit, its kinetic energy is just sufficient to neutralize by centrifugal force, the attractive force of the nucleus. It really means that the mass of the electron is more, or less, depending upon the distance of the orbit in which it is revolving from the nucleus. It has a very minute mass of its own which is real, and also an apparent mass acquired from its acceleration. This is the reason of the different lines of the Hydrogen Spectrum. Its change of mass is recorded by the different dark lines.

To summarise the above, it can be found that the only electron in the atom of Hydrogen, is revolving sometimes near the nucleus and at the other times, at distances which can be 16, 25, or 36 times, or more from that nucleus. Now as the nucleus is about 1000 times smaller than the electron (although all the mass is practically contained in the nucleus) it can be understood that there is more empty space in the atom than matter.

This accounts for the reason of X-rays, Gamma rays, etc. going through atoms without being stopped. Other atoms are similarly constructed but with more complex arrangements.

We can see now that the atom's density is practically nil except at certain points, where in the case of Hydrogen, at the nucleus it may reach to anmmense amount.

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B-57

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

The March Of Science

RUBBER MOLECULES

The strength of such compounds as cellulose and rubber is due to their long molecules, which are composed of a great number of simple molecules strung together in long chains, it was reported recently to the American Chemical Society by E. O. Kraemer of the du Pont Experimental Station at Marshallton, Delaware. He found that when these long molecules are arranged in parallel order, rubber or cellulose is stronger than steel, weight for weight. The compound molecules may consist of as many as 500,000 smaller ones.

SCULPTURE OF 4,000 YEARS AGO

Two sculptured sheep heads—chipped with crude, blunt implements by sculptors who lived approximately in 2000 B.C.—have been found in the Cotswolds. Major A. C. Wade, F.S.A., of Bentley. Hants, discovered them, as well as an associated hoard of figure stones, arrow heads, harpoon points, and scrapers. Some of the amulets found were used to protect a wearer against witchcraft and sickness and "to keep the devil away."

ROBOT CINEMA

A non-stop cinema that runs itself automatically. without human aid, is the latest invention in the entertainment world. Patrons will obtain admission by putting a shilling in a slot, and the mechanism will operate a gate which will allow only one person to pass through at a time. When the theatre is full the gate will lock itself, the slot will close, and an illuminated sign will announce that there are no more seats. As people pass out of the theatre, however, the entrance gate will be released and the sign will be switched off.

The pictures will be shown by a mechanical projector which will, if desired, hold sufficient film for a three-hour programme and repeat it over and over again without attention for twenty-four hours if necessary.

No staff will be required, and even the manager need not go near except to collect the money. The inventor, Mr. L. J. Briggs, who has had twenty years' experience in the film industry. is hoping to open an automatic one-price news-reel theatre on this plan shortly.—"Tit-Bits."

DEAFNESS!

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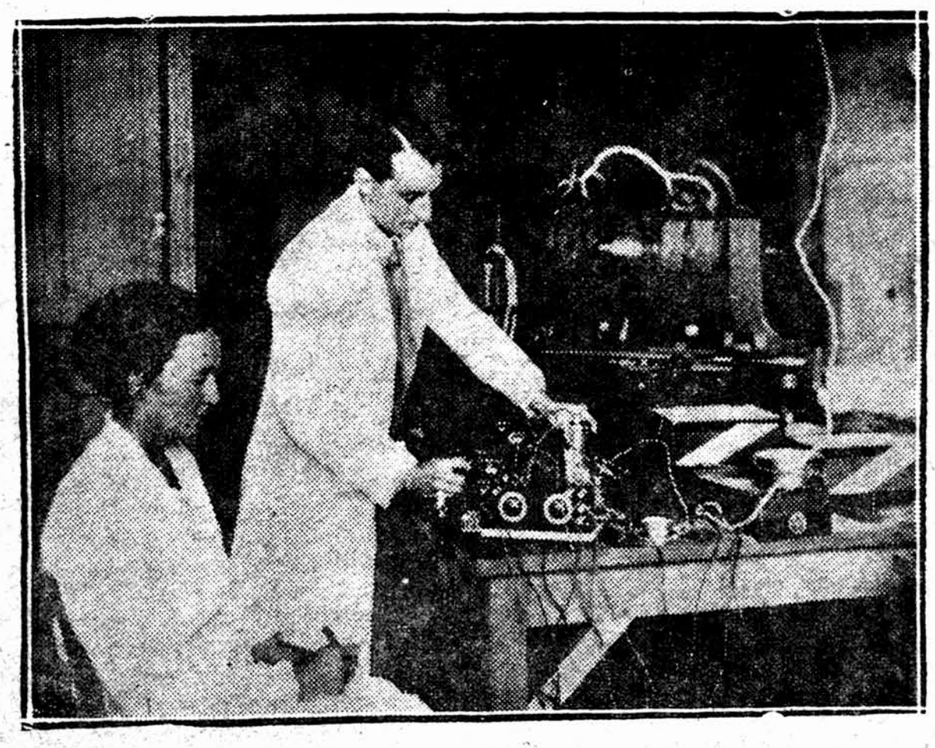

Irene Joliot, daughter of the late Madame Marrie Curie, discoverer of Radium, photographed with her husband, Dr. Frederick Joliot,i n the subterranean laboratory of Curie's Radium Institute in Paris. Dr. Joliot and his wife were awarded a prize of 3,500 francs by the French Academy of Science, for the creation of a new radio-active substance which they hope will be a substitute for radium in the treatment of human ills.

AWARDS FOR ASTRONOMY

The Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded to Professor E. A. Milne, F.R.S., Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics, Oxford University, for his work on radiative equilibrium and theory of stellar atmospheres. A Jackson-Gwilt (bronze) Medal has been awarded to Mr. Walter Frederick Gale. of Waverley, N.S.W., for his discoveries of comets and his work for astronomy in New South Wales.

"SPIRIT PAINTINGS"

The secret of "spirit paintings" of several California Indian tribes allegedly painted by supernatural agencies on the faces of rocks, has been discovered by Dr. John P. Harrington, Smithsonian Institution ethnologist. The "supernatural agencies" are the medicine men, who do their work at night. The remarkable durability of the paintings, some of which have lasted for hundreds of years, is due to an oil extracted from seeds obtained from the cucumber-like fruit of the chilecothe plant.

FUNNY FISH

Two recent additions to the Zoo Aquarium at Regent's Park, London, are queer creatures indeed. One is the archer fish, which comes from Siam and uses a water pistol as a weapon. It swims just beneath the surface of the water until it sees a fly resting on a leaf by the river bank. Then it shoots out a tiny but powerful jet of water with amazing accuracy, knocks the fly into the water and promptly eats it.

The other curiosity is an aquatic Surinam toad, which hails from South America. As soon as the female lays her eggs her male partner presses them into the soft skin of her neck. Shortly afterwards the skin thickens and grows upward until each egg is finally covered by a horn lid, Six weeks later the lids break open and the young hop out in perfect condition.

SUN-DRIVEN MOTOR

Four units of a new-type photoelectric cell devised by engineers of the General Electric Research Laboratory at Schenectady, New York, will develop sufficient electric current from ordinary sunlight to operate a small, sensitive motor, rated at four ten-millionths of a horsepower or about on flea power.

FIRST COMET OF 1935

The first comet of the year has been discovered by Mr. E. L. Johnson, a member of the Union Observatory, Johannesburg, and a telegram has been sent to the Central Bureau at Copenhagen so that all observatories may be informed of the discovery. In accordance with custom it is likely that the new comet will be called "Johnson's Comet, 1935 A," thus marking its precedence as the first comet discovered this year.

BUTTERFLY FOUR MILES UP

A butterfly has been seen flying at a height of 21,500 feet—that is more than four miles above sea level. Of late years aeroplanes have taught us much about the heights to which insects and birds attain. It used to be supposed that few, if any, birds rose more than a mile into the air, but some years ago the Swiss airman, Cartier, was attacked by an eagle when flying at a height of more than 15,000 feet. The eagle was cut to pieces by the prop., but the 'plane was so badly damaged that the airman had to go down at once.

Migrating birds travel at heights of three. four and even five thousand feet. It appears that they rise in order to find favourable winds. Wild ducks, geese, and swans have been seen a mile high. but as a rule prefer to fly at about two thousand feet. The vulture and the turkey buzzard hang up at four to five thousand feet, watching the earth for carrion with their telescopic eyes. The record belongs to the giant condour of the Andes which flies in the thin cold air five miles above the plains.

HEART-BEAT SNAPS

Doctors are now able to take photographs of a patient's heart-beat by means of a portable instrument called the electro-cardiograph. This device works so unobtrusively that it dispels the nervousness which attacks so many people when they are sounded by means of the stethoscope. It also enables the doctor to keep a permanent record of the condition of the patient's heart.

The instrument is operated simply by attaching contacts to the patient's wrist and leg and turning on the current. The beat of the heart is then transmitted through an electric beam equipment and appears in the form of a zigzag line on a sheet of frosted glass, where it may be photographed and filed for future reference.

THE TELECORD

New Device Automatically Records Telephone Messages

A demonstration of the Telecord system of automatically recording and reproducing telephone messages was given at the London Office of the Dictaphone Company, Limited, last month. The Telecord, says "The Times," is a development of the Dictaphone.-An electrical recorder used on the Telecord is actuated by amplified signals taken from the telephone line and is designed to cut a standard Dictaphone record on cylinders, which can then be used on the appropriate transcribing machine. The input of the two-stage amplifier is connected through a special device with the "leads" from the telephone line. A licence has been granted by the Post Office for supplying the Telecord to telephone subscribers.

Lord Daryngton. a former Assistant Postmaster-General, presided at the demonstration and had four telephone conversation with subscribers in Birmingham, Newcastle, Leeds, and Berlin respectively, each of which was recorded as the words were spoken and shortly afterwards was reproduced in typescript and handed to those present.

The Berlin conversation with a representative of the United Press Association of America, who said: "We find that using the Telecord reduces the possibility of error in our dictation to a minimum because London can re-run the cylinder several times, if necessary, and we find that we can dictate to this machine almost twice as rapidly as we could previously to shorthand stenographers."

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"My wife has used the Specific for Asthma called "KADI" after being a sufferer for 15 years and has obtained much benefit from same."

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Sorry to hear of your trouble, Mrs. Brown. Ain't you got no friends?"

"No — only relations."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Where did you learn that new piece?"

"It's not a new piece. The piano has been tuned."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

He (passionately): "Life to me was a desert until I met you."

She (coldly): Is that why you dance like a camel?"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Vicar—"I was grieved to hear your husband has gone at last."

Mrs. Black—"Yes, 'e 'as, sir, and I only hope 'es gone where I know 'e ain't."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Office Boy—Please, sir, can I have the day off to-morrow to go to——

Employer—Grandmother going to be buried, I suppose?

Boy—No, sir—married.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"What! You charge me fifteen shillings for pulling out a single tooth?"

"I'm sorry to have to do it, sir; but you yelled so hard that you scared away two other patients."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Have you the firmness of character that enables a person to go on and do his duty in the face of ingratitude, criticism, and heartless ridicule?"

"I ought to have. I cooked for a camping party last summer."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Betty: "You say you are going to encircle the earth before you settle down. Have I got to wait so long before we marry?"

Bill (putting his arms into action): "It won't take long. You are all the world to me."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Two men at a "talkie" were sitting just in front of two women, whose continuous chatter they stood as long as they could. One of them turned round and said, "Pardon me, madam, but my friend and I can't hear."

Whereupon came the reply: "You're not supposed to. This is a private conversation."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Willie was doing penance in the corner. Presently he thought aloud pensively.

"I can't help it if I'm not perfect," he sighed. "I never heard of but one perfect boy, anyway."

"Who was that?" asked his mother, thinking to point a moral.

"Papa," came the silencing reply, "when he was little."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

It was customary for the congregation to repeat the 23rd Psalm in unison, but invariably Mrs. Spielfast would keep about a dozen words ahead of the rest. "Who," asked a visitor of an old church member one Sunday, "was the lady who was already by the still waters while the rest of us were lying down in green pastures?"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Good gracious! What have I done now?" gasped the young man, collapsing heavily on the carriage seat.

"What's the matter, mon?" asked a startled Scotsman in the corner.

"Why, I've accidentally pulled the communication-cord while searching in my lugagge," the other explained. "What shall I do? I'll be fined five pounds."

The Scot looked thoughtful.

Don't worry, laddie, don't worry," he said calmly. "Just gi'e me three pound and I'll throw a fit."

ANGEL OF ABYSSINIAN PEACE PASSES BY

Left to right: Rivas Vicuna (Chili); Cantilo (Argentine); Vasconcellos (Portugal); Madariaga (Spain); Castilo Najera (Mexico); Aloisi (Italy); Laval (France); Tevfik Aras, President (Turkey); Avenol (Scr. General); Sir John Simon (Great Britain); Scavenius (Denmark); Litvinov (U. R. S. S.); Bruce (Australia); Komarnicki (Poland); Benes (Tchecoslovakia).

(Courtesy: "La Tribune des Nations," Geneva).

"You're very interested in that stuffed bird," said the ornithologist

"Yes," said the aviation expert. "I think its steering-gear infringes one of my patents."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Mistress—"Did you enjoy your day at the seaside, Mary?"

Mary—"No, I didn't mum, all the picture 'ouses was full, so we 'ad ter wander around the beach, and watch the ships all day."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Lady (visiting prisoner in his cell)—"And what brought you here, my good man? Was it drink?"

Prisoner—"Lumme, no, ma'am! Fancy me mistaking this place for a pub."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"What's that I smell?" inquired the lady from the city as she sniffed the country air.

"That's fertilizer," answer the farmer.

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed the lady.

"Yes, ma'am," assented the farmer.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"I hear you have been taking singing lessons," said the visitor.

"Oh yes!" said Mrs. Ayres. "And do you know my voice is improving wonderfully. Every time I sing to my husband in the evenings he is so affected that he gives me some extra money to go shopping.

"Oh," said the visitor, with a suspicion of a smile, "hush money."

Co-ed (at baseball game)—"Oh, look, we have a man on every base!"

Another co-ed—"That's nothing, so has the other side."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Pasttor Jones—"Brethern, we mus' do somethin' to remedy de status quo."

Deacon—"Brother Jones. what am de status quo?"

Pastor—"Dat, brother, am Latin for de mess we's in."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Poor old Tomkins has two wives to support now," remarked the cash-order collector to Mrs. Brown the other morning.

"Good heavens!" Mrs. Brown replied. "You don't mean to say he's a bigamist?"

"Oh no. Nothing like that; but his son got married last week."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The little boy's favourite uncle was being married. Shortly before the wedding the youngster approached his mother.

"Mummy," he said, rather dolefully, "they give them anything they like to eat for the last day of two, doesn't they?"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The teacher was having her trials, and finally wrote the mother: "Your son is the brightest boy in my class, but he is also the most mischievous What shall I do ?"

The reply came duly: "Do as you please, I am having my own troubles with his father."

Man—"Say, conductor, can't you run any faster than this?"

Conductor—"Yes, I can, but I have to stay in the car."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Has your son's college education been of any value?"

"Oh, yes; it cured his mother of bragging about him."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Land-lady—"You'll have to pay your bill or leave."

Lodger—"That's very nice of you. My last landlady made me do both."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"Are you quite sure this bus is going to Shepherd's Bush?"

"If it isn't, lady," said the conductor, "I'm in a worse mess than you are!"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Employer (to newly-hired typist) —"Now I hope you thoroughly understand the importance of punctuation?"

Stenographer—"Oh, yes, indeed. I always get to work on time."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"What would be the proper thing to say if, in carving the duck, it should skid off the platter and into your neighbour's lap?"

"Be very courteous. Say, 'May I trouble you for that duck?'"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"I am very optimistic about the future."

"Then why do you look so worried?"

"I am not certain that my optimism is justified."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The summer boarder asked: "Why is it that old hog keeps trying to come into my room? Do you think he has taken a fancy to me?"

Little Willie explained it. He whispered: "Why, that's his room during the winter."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Hubby (over the phone)—"Is that you, dear? I'm afraid I won't be able to get home to dinner to-night as I am detained at the office."

Wife (in sympathetic reply) "You poor dear, I don't wonder. How you get anything done at all, with that orchestra playing in your office, is more than I can see."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Four men are sitting at a table.

The first one sighs.

The second one sighs deeply.

The third one groans aloud.

The fourth exclaims, "Won't you chaps ever stop talking politics?"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The story is told of an extra man who once worked in a motion-picture with John Barrymore. It seems that the extra crashed the gates of a party where Barrymore was a guest. Slapping him one the back he said: "Hello, Barrymore, old boy! How are you?"

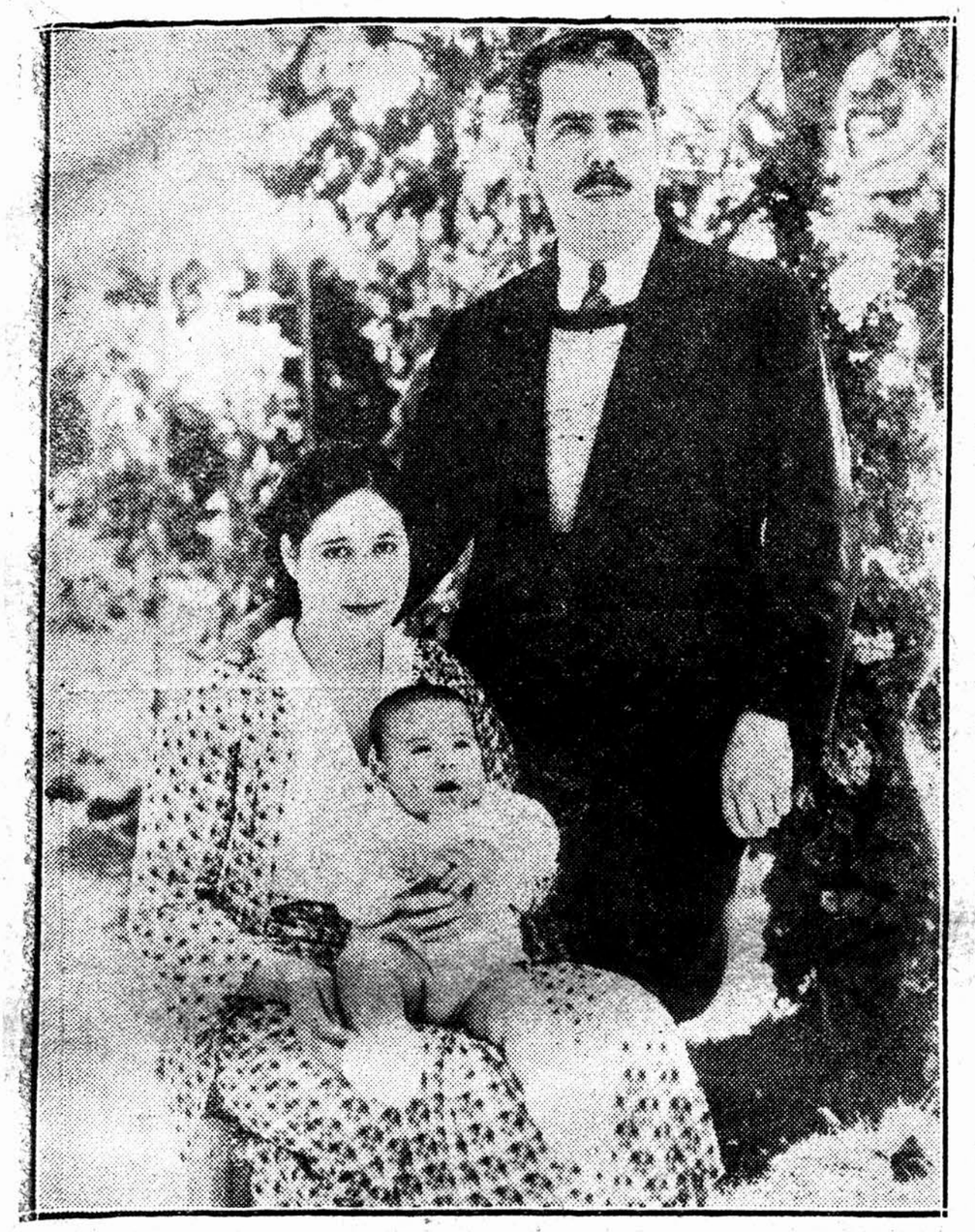
Barrymore coolly replied "Don't be formal. Call me kid."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The new lance-corporal, standing with an instructor, had the men marching away from him. The squad had gone for some distance, and it appeared that the corporal did not know how to give the command, "About turn."

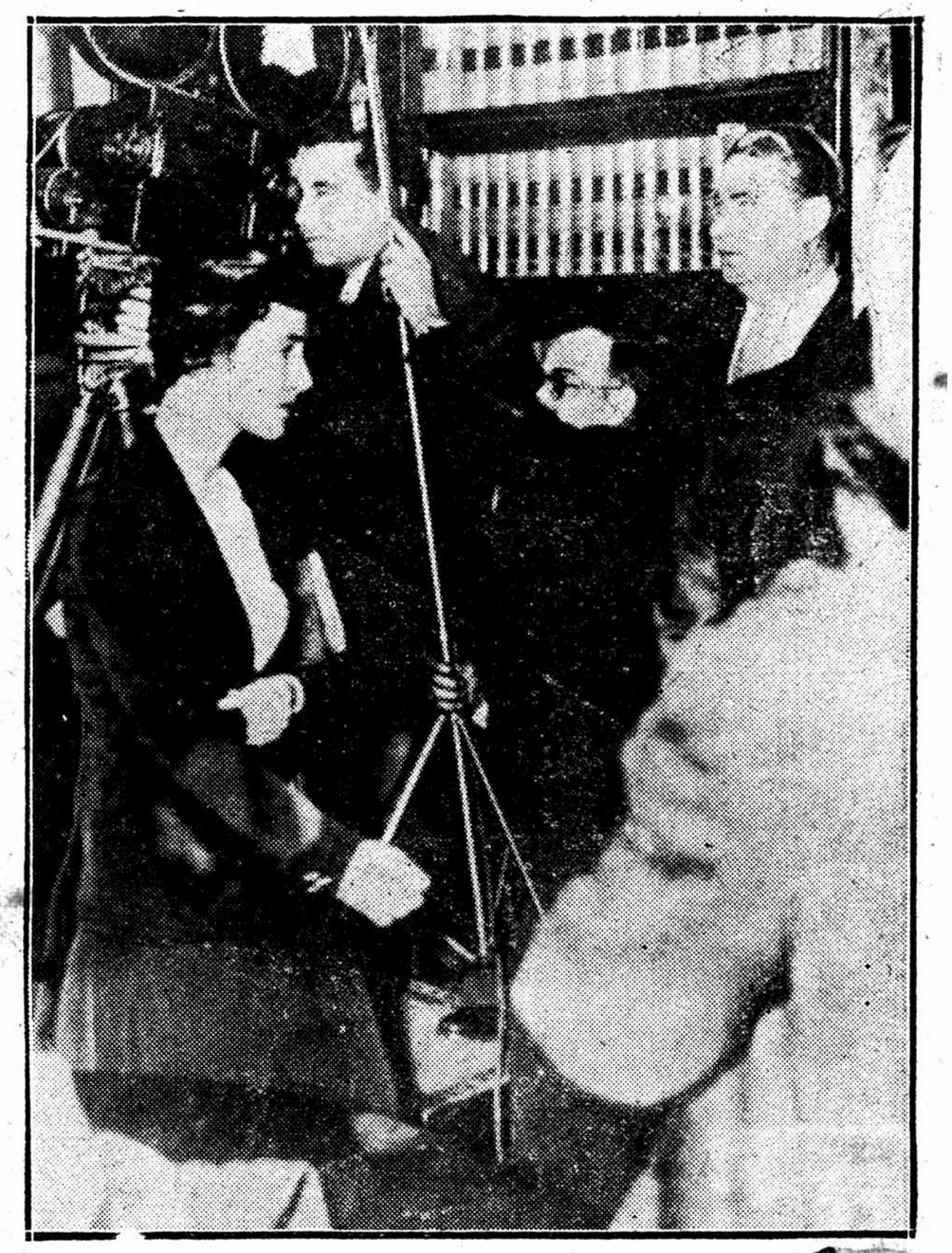
At last, when the men were about a hundred yards away, the exasperated instructor yelled: "For 'eaven's sake say something, you fool, even if it's only 'Good-by.'"

MEXICO'S NEW "FIRST FAMILY"



The new first family of Mexico, President General Lazaro Cardenas and Mrs. Cardenas and their baby son, are shown in this new picture—the first made since his election. The infant son is Cuahtemoc Lazaro Cardenas, named after the last of the Inca kings.

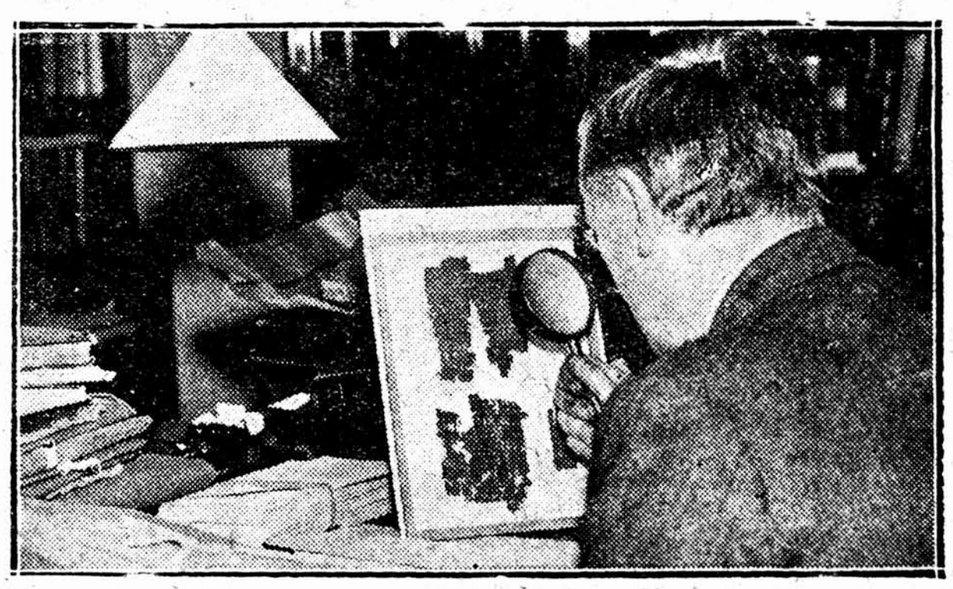
MRS. LINDBERGH GIVES EVIDENCE



Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh, wife of Colonel Lindbergh, made a pathetic figure when she took the witness stand at the trial, at Flemington (New Jersey) of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, who is accused of kidnapping and murdering her baby son.

THE CORACLE

Crossing the Koundah river in a coracle. (Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine").

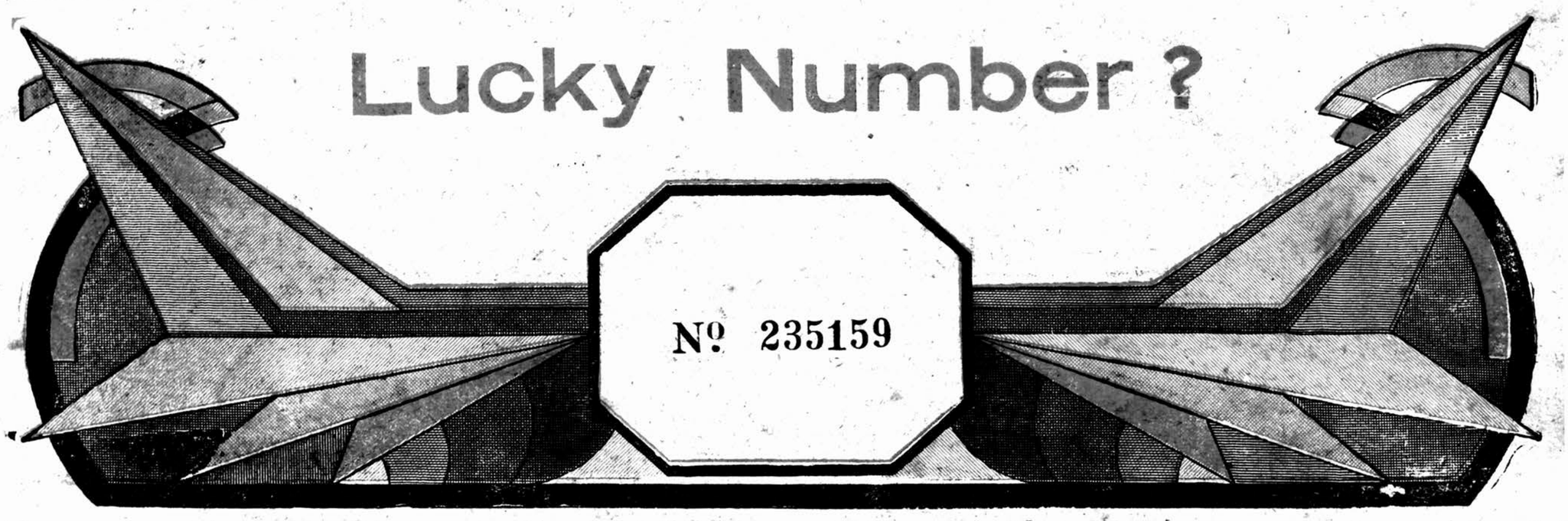


Dr. Fowler, Deputy Keeper of Mss. at the British M-- eum, examining fragments of Mss. believed to be -- a fifth gospel found among a bundle of Gree' -- m Egypt bought by the M--

The musical and histrionic attainments of the Samarth Bharat Mela of Dadar have won for it a unique popular ity. The Mela celebrated its annual gathering recently under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi.

A Brahmin Priest of the Ner- budda, (Courtesy): "Indian State Railways Magazine").

REGD. NO. B.1065.



Sunday Chronicle

Lucky Number Scheme

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We undertake to buy this copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/- Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/-, or Rs. 5/-, if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS".

Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy issued during the month of February will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India. Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The prize of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

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Sunday Chronicle
News Supplement

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1935

Will Mahatma Go To Jail ?

Frontier Visit
Not A Dead Issue

The Allahabad Correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—

Mystery surrounds the future of Mahatma Gandhi. It is stated that the question of his visiting the Frontier is by no means a dead issue. Will the Viceroy relent or the next few months see Mahatma Gandhi in jail? There seems to be an impression that Mahatma Gandhi will go to jail but how and when no body can foretell. There is a ominous report that something might happen by the middle of March.

RAJEN BABU ON TOUR
To Resume Parleys With Jinnah In Delhi

PATNA, Feb. 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who arrived here today from Allahabad left for Chapra in the afternoon. He leaves for Delhi on Monday, and it is understood he will there resume his conversation with Mr. Jinnah.—A. P.

DR. TAGORE IN ALLAHABAD
All Engagements Cancelled As Per Medical Advice

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived this evening by car from Benares. The poet looked tired and his medical advisers have forbidden him from attending any functions.

All his Allahabad engagements have, therefore, been cancelled, except the celebration of Annie Besant School anniversary, over which he presides on Monday.

STOP PRESS.

NO GOLD CLAUSE DECISION YET.

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, February 9.

The possibility of the Supreme Court's decision on gold clause being known, to-day, has vanished with the adjournment of the Court till Monday.

HAUPTMANN TRIAL.

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, February 9.

Betting circles are laying four to one against Hauptmann's complete acquittal three-and-a-half to one against acquittal, and three-and-a-half to one against his being sent to the electric chair.

Law Member, Like "Bull In China Shop"
Interesting Reactions To The Great Debate On J.P.C. Scheme

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

Reactions after the great debate in the Assembly on the J. P. C. are providing utmost interest during the week-end.

For instance, there are two views of Sir N. N. Sircar's double-edged speech. Hindus are happy that from his seat on the Government benches, he exposed Muslim communalism and asserted his personal rights by remaining neutral which no member of Government had done before. Of course the official explanation of this is that neutrality was permissible because the vote was not on a Government motion and the result would not have affected Government's Communal Award. If Government had put forward the motion favouring the Award, then Sir N. N. Sircar would have to honour the corporate verdict.

"AS BULL IN CHINA SHOP."

The Congress section is offended with the Law Member's attack. A local paper has printed a cartoon describing the Law Member as a bull in china shop. Government benches on the other hand are happy that an Indian gave it back to Congressmen and that if the same remarks had come from an European there would have been bitter protest.

Another reaction is that whereas, during the debate Government was busy describing Mr. Jinnah's amendment as virtually the same as that of the Congress they have now turned round and started propaganda through a local newspaper that the Congress was outwitted and out-manoeuvred by Mr. Jinnah to endorse the well-known Muslim policy favouring provincial autonomy and opposing federation because a large number of Princes are Hindus.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Anyway, while these conflicting opinions will continue to be expressed for sometime, it is apparent that Mr. Gauba's motion of adjournment for censuring Government for failing to give effect to the Assembly's verdict on the Indo-British Pact is being examined by whips as to the possible effects of the motion. That it fulfils the terms of rules is clear because it is based on the Secretary of State's recent announcement in the House of Commons as against a veiled reference in the same vein made by Sir Joseph Bhore during the question hour.

The position now is that, if the same members who voted against the Pact do so, then Government is defeated but, if Government can win over even six of them then the adjournment motion will be defeated, thereby making the Assembly stultify itself and go back on its original verdict against the Pact. This adjournment motion has, therefore, given whips anxious time and if the motion is made there will be a big race for winning lobby favours.

Another difficulty has arisen because of the fact that a number of non-official members including some Congressmen have left for their homes and some of them particularly those who have gone to Madras may not return in time for Monday's discussion. This means that if Congress and Independent whips find position shaky they may ask Mr. Gauba not to move the adjournment motion.

TILL BUDGET PRESENTATION

Another interesting aspect of this motion is that as the Government is determined not to accept any of the recommendations made by the Assembly hitherto, their decision can give rise to an adjournment motion on each of the votes such as those relating to Mr. Sarat Bose and Red Shirts.

Government circles think that such repeated adjournments would reduce the proceedings to a farce but the Opposition contends that it knows where to put limit on itself.

Next week has four sittings of the Assembly of which, two will discuss non-official resolutions, one non-official bills and one Government bills.

A first class issue would not, however, arise till the budget is presented and Finance Bill is introduced.

DR. RINTELEN TO BE TRIED
Charge Of High Treason: Sequel To Abortive Putsch

VIENNA, Feb. 9.

Doctor Anton Rintelen, the former Austrian Minister in Rome who was proclaimed Chancellor by Nazis during abortive putsch wherein Dr. Dollfuss was murdered, will be tried for high treason by the military court on March 3, 1935.

The trial is expected to last four days. Dr. Rintelen, who it was alleged, attempted to commit suicide after the failure of the putsch has now recovered and is able to defend himself at the trial.—Reuter Special.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF
£5,000,000 To Be Spent

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 9.

The Government's unemployment relief adjustments will cost the Exchequer nearly five million sterling annually. This was revealed when the text of the new bill was issued, to-day accompanied by a financial memorandum.

RICH STOCK-BROKER ROBBED
Paintings, Silver And Old Masters Cut From Frames And Removed

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 9.

Many thousands pounds worth of paintings, tapestries, procelain and silver were stolen from the Scottish Mansion of Mr. J. E. Holmes, a wealthy stockbroker, near Paisley. Valuable Old Masters were cut, ruthlessly, from the frames, and 15th century tapestry representing the conquest of India was torn from the walls. The Paisley police has sought assistance of the Scotland Yard to solve the burglary.

BETRAYAL OF MILITARY SECRETS
Two Men Sentenced Last Year Executed

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, February 9.

Two men who had been sentenced to death by the People's Court, last year, for betrayal of military secrets, were beheaded to-day. Herr Hitler who alone has the right of pardon did not exercise his prerogative.

The men's names were Kurt Boehm of Ludwigshaben and Paul Merz of Stuttgart and they were sentenced on August 9 and October 16 respectively.

This is the first time since the establishment of the People's Court the names of those who were executed for betrayal of military secrets have been published, although there have been several laconic announcements about the executions.

ELIGIBILITY FOR I. M. S.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

A communique states:—

It has been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State for India that any person possessing any Indian medical qualification recognised under section II (1) of the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933 and registered in British India under one of the Provincial Medical Acts is eligible for appointment to Indian Medical Service.—United Press.

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK

AT

ROXY TALKIES
(Girgaum Tram Terminus)

DAILY AT 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE at 2-45 on Sat., & Sun.

DIRECTED BY:
MAJOR DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR

Did you see it?

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Maiden Musical
Mythological
MARATHI AND
HINDI SUPER
TALKIE

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Cameraman: K. V. MACHAVE

RAJMUKUT

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A PIRATE

Ruled over the Ruler of Motidweep !!
To know this mystery

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THEIR
MAIDEN MUSICAL TALKIE

A Prof. B. R. DEODHAR Production

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Photography by: GORDHANDAS PATEL
Recordist: Y. KOTHARE

Featuring: REKHA KANEKAR, MANGALA RANADE, JANARDAN, SURVE

Melodious Songs by ROSHANARA—the noted Songstress and Mangala Ranade.

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MADAN'S
NEW SOCIAL TALKIE

Supported by:
Galaxy of Veteran Stars—
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"HAIL! Miss KAJJAN!"

With cheers people honour the beautiful star with golden voice.

in

ANOKHA PREM

"LOVE-DIVINE"!

at

GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.

Here is a Star that shines brighter than ever.....

Miss KAJJAN

The Nightingale of India

A tragic tale of greater heart of woman who falls victim of the cursed laws of society

Time:—5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m. Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

WORKERS WERE PEACEFUL

"Ambernath Situation Did Not Warrant Promulgation Of Ban"

A meeting of the Strikers of the Western India Match Factory and Dharamsi Morarji Co., at Ambernath who have been ordered to abstain from holding meetings within the limits of Ambernath and within the radius of two miles from the limit of Ambernath, was held beyond the village Nalimbi at a distance of five miles from Ambernath.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Parulekar who criticised the Order severely. He said that the Order was unique as it ordered them to abstain from even issuing leaflets in connection with the strike. The situation did not warrant the promulgation of the Order. Whereas there was intimidation and provocation on the part of the employers, the workers were absolutely peaceful.

The order will result in strengthening the hands of the employers and putting a obstacle in the way of the workers.

A resolution condemning the action of the Magistrate for promulgating the Order was passed and the meeting dispersed.

LANDLORD STABBED

Alleged Assailants Arrested

Ahmad Abdul Satar and Majnu Abdul Rahmin were arrested by the Nagpada police on Saturday on a charge of attempting to commit murder.

It is stated that the two accused were harassing the tenants of Davis Abraham, landlord and contractor. On Friday night the accused followed him to Kamatipura.

The landlord remonstrated with the accused for their behaviour towards his tenants. Whereupon, an altercation ensued. The second accused is then said to have caught hold of the complainant and the first accused is alleged to have stabbed him on chest and abdomen. The accused were arrested on the spot.

The condition of the complainant is said to be serious and his dying declaration was recorded.

The Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, remanded them to Police custody till February 23.

At the suggestion of Sayed Mohammed Alias Razwi the Urdu Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit poets of Ajmer have decided to hold a Grand Mushaira (Poetical Contest) in honour of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee in May.

ALL RECORDS SMASHED AT
THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

George Arliss in The IRON DUKE

A GAUMONT BRITISH PICTURE

directed by VICTOR SAVILLE
with
GLADYS COOPER
ELLALINE TERRIS
FRANKLYN DYALL

THERE IS NO FREE LIST

5 MEN ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAID

In a gambling raid carried out by the Byculla Police on Friday night at Mathapakhadi Road, Digambar Shankar, Patkar and three others were arrested.

Marked coins 'satta' betting slips and Rs. 45-10-3 in cash were, it is stated, seized by the Police.

The Presidency Magistrate Second Court, Mazagaon, enlarged all the accused on bail till February 13.

STABBED WITH KNIFE

David Abraham, (30) a Jew, was passing along Foras Road, on Friday night when he is stated to have been stabbed by two Muslims with a clasp knife.

David received several wounds on the stomach, as a result of which his intestines came out.

He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. The alleged assailants have been arrested.

PRIMUS STOVE TAKES ANOTHER LIFE

Kamalabai Yadneshwar Patwardhan (30) who sustained severe burns by her sari coming into contact with a lighted Primus Stove on Feb. 3, expired at a private hospital on Friday night.

It was stated that the woman was washing her hand with her back to the fire. She was also pregnant.

The Coroner's Jury at the inquest on her body returned the verdict: "Toxemia following severe burns received accidentally from a Primus Stove."

Coming

A DAZZLING PRODUCTION, SHOWING THE TORRENTS OF YOUTH AND LIFE

K. M. MUNSHI'S MASTERPIECE

SABITADEVI

in

"VENGEANCE IS MINE"

with

KUMAR and others

Directed by:—
SARVOTTAM BADAMI

SAGAR

TOWERING PRODUCTION

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD.)

1. PERSONAL.

Lonely Hearts—Join our Club. Meet nice people, ladies and gentlemen; correspondents everywhere. Particulars free. Oriental Correspondence Club, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay. (3641).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Manager, Asstt. Manager, Cashier, Senior junior clerks, for Ltd. concern. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3625).

Wanted a well experienced Chief Agricultural Superintendent for big Sugarcane plantation farms attached to Sugar Factories. Applicant must have thorough practical experience in modern Sugarcane plantation. Must be capable of combating cane diseases and giving highest yields. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to **Box 333,** "Bombay Chronicle".

A few vacancies, with most liberal terms (pay and commission) agents are to be appointed one in each suburb and locality of Bombay for the Company that has revolutionised the history of Insurance by its most liberal outlook towards policy-holders. To avoid disappointment please apply sharp. Branch Manager Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd., 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Bombay. (9508).

56 EDUCATIONAL.

Expert coaching for Senior Cambridge and Bombay University Examinations at Desai's Coaching Classes. Apply S. P. Desai, M Sc. (London). Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (3628).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Radio Books, Newspapers, Children's Annuals, Ephemeris, Ladies Fashion Books, Naylor's Year Books, Daily Mail Year Book, Stationery, Cash Boxes King Company, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3648).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Goodly sum will be loaned to established film or useful industry. Apply Box 3634. "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents and Canvassers for high class and cheap brands of Cigarettes. Apply the National Cigarettes Mfg. Co., Baroda. (3591).

Wanted Sole Agent for Bombay to sell Darjeeling Tea of Ghyabari Tea Estate on high commission. Apply or interview with Mr. K. Soiru Prabhu, Rachel Cottage, 15th Road, Khar, between 3 and 5 p.m. (3615).

118. TAILORING

Why Worry? Scientific Tailoring with London Diploma will ensure decent living in 6 months for men and ladies. Rao's Tailoring College, Sai Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (3635).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Doctor leaving India, skin clinic for sale, rich mixed locality, well-equipped consultation, operation, dispensing department furniture, instruments, suitable for nursing home, also very flourishing practice in Surat. Apply Box No. 3653, "Bombay Chronicle."

FATAL ASSAULT ON LUNATIC

Hospital Doctor Reveals Cause Of Death At Warder's Trial

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 8.

The Thana Civil Hospital Doctor, who held the post-mortem examination, and the overseer of the Mental Hospital were examined to-day, before Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Suleman Sadalam, a Pathan warder stands charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Mangalya Budhya, a lunatic patient, who, it is alleged, was kicked on the abdomen by the accused on November 19 last as a result of which the former vomitted blood and died two days later in the infirmary of the Mental Hospital.

Examined by Mr. N. B. Yeravadekar, police prosecutor, Dr. Vishwas Ramchandra, medical officer in charge at the Civil Hospital, stated that the dead body of Mangalya was sent to him on November 21 last, at about 4 p.m. for post-mortem examination by the Second Class Magistrate, Thana Mahal, with the police head constable Ganpat Vithal. Witness held the post-mortem evamination of the body that very day beaween 4-45 and 5-45 p.m. The age of the deceased was about 45 and his health was ordinarily good. There was no external injury on the body of the deceased.

Internal Condition.

Proceeding the witness stated that after opening the body the following condition was observed:

The right side heart was full of blood clots with darkish blood. On opening the abdomen, the "Iliac Fossa" was seen to have been filled with the contents of small intestines. There was a tiny rupture of the small intestine at the upper part of the "Ilium" There was an abraded confusion of the middle and greater curvature of the stomach. There were adhesions of the small intestines and mesentery. The cause of death was shock and peritomons caused by the rupture of the small intestines. The clots of blood which were found near the heart were due to shock. The rupture of the small intestines and the contusion of the stomach curvature were due to blows or kicks given with force externally on that part.

Continuing witness stated that a man might live for some time after receiving these injuries but death would be the most likely result and there would be no chance of surviving. The post-mortem notes (shown to him) were written by witness and countersigned by the Civil Surgeon They were correct. It was likely that a man might survive for 36 hours after receiving those injuries. There would be pain in the abdomen due to these injuries.

Overseer's Evidence.

Mr. Dattatraya Ramchandra Jejurikar, Overseer at the Mental Hospital, in his evidence stated that the accused was an attendant in the hospital. On November 19 last the accused and witness were on duty. Mangalya, a lunatic patient, was working on that day under the accused. At about 5-30 p.m. Shankar Babu, another attendant, brought Mangalya and other patients. When witness saw Mangalya laming, the former inquired of Shankar and Mangalya as to why the patient was laming. Mangalya told witness that Suleman, the accused, gave him a kick. To a question whether the patient had taken his food, he replied in the negative, adding that he had a vomit. Asked whether Mangalya vomitted, Shankar replied in the affirmative. Witness then reported the matter to Dr. Karnik, who sent Mangalya to the infirmary and treated him. Suleman, the the accused, denied (to witness) having beaten Mangalya. When further asked, the accused told witness that one Inus, another lunatic beat Mangalya. Inus, however, denied the allegation. In the course of the departmental inquiry, the Hospital Superintendent warned the accused. Mangalya died on the third day (November 21).

Shankar Govind, a panch at the inquest, then gave evidence.

Further hearing was adjourned to February 18.

"Dhatura Fiends" At Work

HAJIS POISONED AND ROBBED IN CITY

For the past two months the Hajis bound for pilgrimage to Mecca were panic stricken owing to several members of that fraternity being poisoned in Bombay City by a gang of ruffians by Dhatura and then relieved of their money and belongings.

This systematic method of poisoning was very successfully tried upon some Hajis after their arrival in the city. When they regained consciousness they found themselves some miles away from their temporary residence.

The C. I. D. being given the task of unearthing the gang, C. I. D. Inspector Rao Bahadur Wagle, kept a special watch upon the Musafarkhanas and other places where the Hajis used to put up and succeeded in arresting three persons who are now in the police lock-up pending further investigations and the arrest of other members of the gang.

Modus Operandi Of Gang

The "modus operandi" of the gang was to befriend those who came from different parts of India to Bombay 'en route' to Mecca After taking them into their confidence, the ruffians would invite them to tea or lure them to sight seeing where they would administer Dhatura to their victims in tea and then relieve them of their money, jewellery and other belongings.

On December 21 last one Salimkhan Anwar was decoyed in this way from Doctor Street near Nul Bazar to the Parel Garden, where he was given Dhatura in tea and made unconscious. When he came to, he found himself deprived of all he had in his purse.

Another victim, Valimahomed was taken from a Musafarkhana to the Race Course where he was administered Dhatura with the same consequences.

A third pilgrim from Phalton Road was decoyed to Modikhana and relieved of his money in a similar manner.

The fourth victim is still in the J. J. Hospital, suffering from effects of Dhatura poi oning.

The C. I. D. after a watch of several days have succeeded in arresting Pehelvan, Chhota Jaria and a Hindu. The first two are Muslims.

CHILD DIES OF CARBON-MONOXIDE POISONING

Found Dead In Closed Room At Umarkhadi

"Death due to carbon monoxide poisoning (accidental*" was the verdict recorded on Saturday by the City Coroner's Jury at the adjourned inquest on the body of Daniel, the four year old child who was found dead in a room of the Victoria Building at Umerkhadi on Feb. 2.

The whole family of Raphael Solaskar was found lying unconscious in their room. The Police had to break open the door and remove all the members to a Hospital.

Mariambai, mother of the child, in giving evidence, said that the whole family went to bed after closing all the windows and doors The next morning she and her daughter got up, filled certain vessels with water, lighted a coal-fire and again went to sleep. At 2 p.m. she found herself lying in Hospital! Three days later they were discharged from the Hospital.

The Coroner's Jury returned the verdict stated above.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS

Vimalabai Pandurang, a resident of the Gamadia Building at Falkland Road, was found lying unconscious on the roadway in the early hours of Friday.

It is stated that she was suffering from tubercular meningites and with a view to putting an end to her life she fell from the floor of the building.

A police constable removed her to the J.J. Hospital where she expired on Saturday.

BURGLARIES AT SANTA CRUZ

Bar-benders Outwit Flying Squad

Friday was a day of surprises for the residents of Santa Cruz. It began with the reappearance of the bar-benders, who broke into the house of Mr. Shastri, an employee in the Central Telegraph Office, and carried away a good haul of property worth about Rs. 300.

It appears Mr. Shastri, as though apprehensive of some trouble, had a very restless night and woke up frequently fearing that his house was being burgled. Every time he woke up, he searched all the rooms to assure himself that everything was all right.

But when the bar-benders really broke into his house, and removed the trunks near his bed, poor Mr. Shastri who is a very light sleeper, never woke up at all.

Mr. Shastri is convinced that he must have been drugged by these culprits, as otherwise it was impossible for anyone to remove heavy articles near him without disturbing him in the least.

A remarkable thing about this incident is that, while the bar-benders were busy at Mr. Shastri's the flying squad were on their rounds, near about, and it is strange that they never noticed anything to arouse their suspicions, or caught anyone who could give no satisfactory account of himself.

Later, at about mid-day, a half-naked, huge Pathan, broke into the house of Mr. Khandwalla of the Bank of India.

When the trespasser was challenged by the "durwan," he ran away. He was followed by some of the neighbours, but the Pathan struck an attitude so menacing that none dared to approach him

One man who did so, was felled by a huge stone hurled at him with unerring precision, and it looked as if the afternoon was not destined to pass without a tragedy.

Subsequently more people gathered round the scene, and the "Frontier-Carnera" was overpowered.

The Pathan had to be handed over to the station-police who were called in later.

WEAPON OF OPPRESSION

Sir Maharaj Singh Warns Against Transvaal Ordinance

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Agent to the Government of India in South Africa arrived in Bombay from Durban yesterday by s.s. "Karanja."

During his stay in the city, he was the guest of Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy and Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Sir Maharaj Singh referred to the growing contact between the Indians in South Africa and the South African Union Government.

The grants for the secondary and primary education of the South African Indians had been increased and for the first time, an Indian student was admitted to University courses.

Also Gen. Smuts, he said, had adopted a liberal attitude towards Indians in South Africa and the Liquor Control Act was administered at present somewhat liberally.

Land Treasure Act

The Featham Commission Report on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act was due to be published shortly. "I have reason to believe," Sir Maharaj Singh observed, "that within the limits of its terms of reference, the Report will be sympathetic. Indians will, however, have to be careful to see that the areas proposed for exemption under the Act are adequate.

"The Transvaal Licensees Control Ordinance, though not specifically anti-Asiatic, can in the hands of certain anti-Indian Municipal bodies, he made a weapon of oppression. Its working will have to be very carefully watched by my successor."

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh also referred to the useful social service rendered by Kunwarrani, among the poor women and children in South Africa. Through her efforts in co-operation with other ladies in South Africa, many soup-kitchens were opened for children.

Regarding the general conditions of the Indians in South Africa he observed, that they were thrifty, industrious and law-abiding, and it was because of their industry and thrift that they were attacked by their rival competitors.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh left for Cawnpore last evesing.

"SOWAR'S" ROOM BURGLED

The room of a 'sowar' residing in the Body Guard Lines was broken open on February 7 and property valued at Rs. 185 were stolen.

Abdul Harsat Khan was arrested by the Agripada Police on Friday on suspicion that two 'izzars' which were seized from him belonged to the 'sowar.'

To enable the police to make enquiries, the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, remanded him of police custody till February 19.

TOOK OVERDOSE OF OPIUM

An unknown male was found on Friday morning lying unconscious at the sea-wall of the Reclamation Ground He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he expired on Friday night.

It is stated that he had taken overdose of opium.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 7, 1991.
Muslim: Jilkad 5, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrever 7, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 36m.
High Tide: 4-15; 17-37
Low Tide: 10-12; 23-11.

Vivekananda Birthday Anniversary, the Ashram, Khar, 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.
An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Taxi Drivers and Owners will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall (Congress House).

SARASWAT DEENVATSAL SANGH.
The adjourned general meeting of the Sangh for consideration of the Revised Rules will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Graha, 264, Charni Road, Girgaum.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE
The Eleventh Annual Social Gathering of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Chemical Association will be held in the Institute premises, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Khan Bhadur Capt. N. J. Vazifdar will preside.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MATH
The Seventy-Third Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Math, Khar, to-day (Sunday).
In this connection an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts will be held in the Math premises from the 10th to the 17th February.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.
Free Public Lecture
"UNIVERSAL BRUTHERHOOD: FICTION OR FACT?"
The obstacles to be surmounted and the pitfalls to be avoided in the practice of Brotherhood.
Sunday February 10th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees! No Collections!

PATHE
TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FRANCIS LEDERER in "The PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"
A Paramount Picture with
JOAN BENNETT
CHARLIE RUGGLES
MARY BOLAND
A GAY COMEDY-ROMANCE OF A HANDSOME SOLDIER OF FORTUNE
Also Screening
A BETTY BOOP CARTOON
Poor Cinderella
ENTIRELY IN COLOURS
Book early ... Phone 41561

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Major S. R. Bamji, J.P., on "Zarathustra the Prophet of Iran." 10-15 a.m. A Concert. 11-45 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians. 1-15 p.m Close down.

6 p.m. SB. Music by Hirabai Barodekar. 7-30 p.m. SB. The M V 'Victoria' Orchestra. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. 10-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Northern Orchestra. Leader, Alfred Barker Conductor, T. H. Morrison. 8-15 p.m A religious Service,* relayed from Wakefield Cathedral. 9 p. m. The Gershom Parkington Quintet. Beatrice Miranda (Soprano). 10 p. m. Weekly Newsletter. 10-15 p.m. The B B C Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, Leonie Zifado (Soprano). 11 p.m. Epilogue! 11-15 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

DIVINE SERVICE.
Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
An Educational Conference of Primary teachers, under the auspices of the School Board of Bombay Suburban District will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the Local Board Station School at Kurla.

KANARA SARASVAT ASSN.
There will be a Harikirtan by Haribhakta Parayan Gulwady Shivanand Bhatji of Mangalore in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) The subject of discourse will be "Draupadi Vastraharan".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.
"Universal Brotherhood-Fiction or Fact?" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m

PROTEST MEETING.
Under the Presidentship of Mr. Virchand Panachand a public meeting (in connection with the Election of B. Ward and the Elected Corporators) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Dongri Maidan when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Abdul Rehman Mitha, Ratansey Jetha and others will speak

FOR JEWISH COMMUNITY.
Under the auspices of World Sabbath Observance League 'Shomre Shabbath' (Bombay Branch) Mr. B. I. Sargou, will deliver a lecture on "The Problems of Indian Jewry" at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TARUN BHARAT LIBRARY AND FREE READING ROOM.
The General meeting of the members of the above Library at Andheri will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Library Hall, Versova Road, near Ram Mandir Andheri, to consider the constitution of the Library and to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year.

HINDU MAHASABHA.
Under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South) a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Karandikar Hall (Brahman Sabha) Girgaum, when Mr. L. R. Tairsi, will preside and several Hindu leaders will speak condemning the so-called Communal Award.

CONGRATULATORY GATHERING.
Under the joint auspices of the Naik Maratha Mandal and the Gomantak Maratha Samaj a gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Blavatasky Lodge, French Bridge, to thank Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, for introducing the Devadasi Bill in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council and also to thank the members of the Council and Government for supporting it to pass it into law. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

"One Night of Love" running for the third week at the "Wellington".

SEE "ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"

A Rare Picture At Wellington

So tremendous has been the rush even during the second week's run of "One Night of Love" that the Management of the Wellington have been compelled—yes—even compelled—to repeat this Superb Musical Picture for the third week. The record attendances at the Wellington last week to see "One Night of Love" together with the fact that it is running a third week have certainly proved the success of this picture. It is moreover an index to the healthy demand for pictures of high standards.

"One Night of Love" had come to Bombay after a tremendous reception in both England and America, where it was hailed by many as the best picture of 1934. Such a boost was really unnecessary, for this is a film that speaks for itself. It is no exaggeration to say that one cannot appreciate it fully after one visit, for, as with all good things, its merits grow on one. Miss Grace Moore is a great opera singer, and no one is content to hear a great Opera singer once only. In addition, she is a most charming and talented actress. Just as her role gives her plenty of scope as an actress, Miss Moore's rendering of well-known operatic arias, particularly the beautiful aria from "Madame Butterfly" are a joy and a delight, and the picture is entertaining as well as melodious, for she receives excellent support, notably from Tullio Carminati (in the role of her maestro), Lyle Talbot and Luis Alberni. One might add that Lady Brabourne, one of Bombay's most adrent film fans, was so enthusiastic about "One Night of Love" that she is visiting the Wellington again for the third time with the Governor when he returns from his tour.

Press Workers' Meeting

Under the auspices of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union a public meeting of workers in general and press workers in particular will be held at North Brook Gardens, at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday) to protest against the searches of the offices of Workers Unions in Lucknow and particularly the office of the Lucknow Press workers' Union. The Union will also participate in the reception to Mr Kasam who has been released from jail after serving his sentence for the last Textile strike.

"THE RUSSIAN BALLET"

One of the things that has not changed in these rapidly changing days is the Russian Ballet. Its hold on the affections of a large and intelligent public is no less strong at the present time than in the palmy days of Imperial Russia, which gave it birth and through whose patronage it gained international recognition. People will account it a rare treat to be able to witness the coryphees in their dramatic and other representations. Fortunately for the artistic world, The Russian Ballet has flourished and gone from strength to strength in the exile which has been imposed upon it in recent years. In the course of a world tour the Ballet has delighted audiences in South Africa and Australia and through the instrumentality of the Excelsior Theatre it is now coming to India. Next month the Ballet will open a short season in Bombay and we feel sure that the large art-loving public which is in our midst will appreciate the opportunity that they will thus have of seeing an institution whose fame is world-wide. Monsieur Dandre is bringing with him a corps of thirty-two dancers each of whom is a master of the great art, which is the earliest and most spontaneous methods of expressing man's varying emotions.

6th Week 6th Week
THE PUBLIC HAS ACCLAIMED
A MASTER PRODUCTION.
A MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT
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A drama of paramount interest. A thing of flame and fire. A picture that every one will enjoy.
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Assembly Resolutions And Waste Paper Basket

People Have No Voice Even Under New Dispensation, Says Rajen Babu

(From Our Special Correspondent).

PATNA, Feb. 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in an exclusive interview to "Searchlight" on the Assembly debate says: "Four important debates have been held in the Assembly, in each of which Government has suffered defeat.

WILL THEY RELEASE SARAT BOSE?

The first was in connection with the imprisonment without trial of Mr. Sarat Bose. Apart from the somewhat technical question of privilege of the House, there is no doubt that the broad question of imprisonment without trial was in the minds of all and the majority of the House voted against Government, although some members refrained from voting. No action has been taken by Government.

THAT TRADE AGREEMENT

The second debate resulted in the repudiation by the Assembly of the Indo-British Trade Agreement so far as it lay in the power of the Assembly to repudiate it. The Secretary of State has announced that the Government of India has decided not to accept the motion of the Assembly and that there is no change of policy contemplated.

BAN ON "RED SHIRTS"

The third related to the ban against the "Khudai Khidmatgars" in the N.W.F. Provinces. From the speeches of the Home Member, it is evident that Government have made up their mind and are not going to do anything as a result of the Assembly resolution.

J.P.C. SCHEME REJECTED

In the fourth debate the J.P.C. Report was dismissed and although a straight resolution tabled by the Congress party was rejected by the House the amendment of Mr. Jinnah has been accepted by a majority. It rejected the Federal scheme and if Sir N. N. Sarcar is right in his view that it meant nothing but destruction of the whole scheme because if federation is dropped there would be no bill then the vote of the House must mean rejection of the scheme as a whole. It has not yet been formally announced that Government has decided not to accept the motion of the Assembly and is going to proceed with the bill, but we may take it that that will be its decision. And indeed the Bill is being considered by the House of Commons as if nothing has happened in India.

4 DEFEATS IN 3 WEEKS

So, on the four important questions, relating to the liberty of subjects, of association and India's right to have trade agreements and constitutional reforms, Government has suffered defeats within a short space of less than three weeks. But this has made no difference in Government policy in regard to any of these questions.

It is not suggested that every resolution passed by the legislature must necessarily be accepted by the Government. But, there can be no denying that resolution so passed should not be consigned to the waste paper basket unless there is good and cogent reason for it. The country will continue to watch with interest Government's action and judge from it, how the safeguards and special powers of new legislation are going to be used.

PEOPLE HAVE NO VOICE

Not that it needs any further proof, but even credulous people will have no reason left to think that in all matters which really count, the people of this country have no voice and what is more important, are going to have no voice under the new dispensation."

CONGRESS AND STATES

Move To Form Committees And Plea For Equal Opportunities

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 9.

Messrs. Balvantray Mehta, Kakalbhai Kothary and Venilal Buch have issued the following statement to the press:—

The Gujerat Prantic Samiti meets to-morrow to consider the draft of the Provincial Congress constitution. Sjt. Amritlal Seth a member of the Draft Committee is moving amendments suggesting provisions allowing the formation of Congress Committees in the states, circumstances permitting also requiring the distribution of Congress delegates and provincial committee members according to population if other conditions are fulfilled. Sheth claims equal rights and opportunities to Congressmen in the states. The claims of states people for equal treatment are just and fair. We earnestly appeal to the Gujrat Congress Committee and provincial leaders to respond gracefully to this urgent request and accord equal and fair opportunities of service to Congressmen in states.

MR. M. R. MEHER

New Civilian Judge At Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 9.

Mr. Maneckshaw Rustamji Meher, M.A., I.C.S., to-day took over charge as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge at the Thana District Court. Mr. Meher was under training at Belgaum for the last 18 months.

He will preside over the Alibaug Sessions from Monday next. Of the four cases committed to the Sessions Court at Alibaug, one is of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and another under the Indian Telegraphs Act.

KREISLER'S OWN COMPOSITIONS

Famous Violinist Reveals 30-Year Old Secret

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The revelation that a long series of violin compositions attributed by musical catalogues to such old masters as Vivaldi, Porpora, Pugnani, Martini and Couperin are his own work was made by Kreisler the famous violinist.

Thirty-year old secret was only discovered when a research student sought to unearth the original manuscript of the pieces attributed to Pugnani. Kreisler explained that necessity had forced the course upon him that when he was desirous of enlarging his programme he found it inexpedient and tactless to repeat his name endlessly on the programmes.

Kreisler's publishers and other friends state that his colleagues would not have been eager in those days play the work of rival coming "virtuoso."

Critics declare that Kreisler imitated the styles of different masters with perfect skill and authorities on music were completely deceived.

ANTI-COMMUNAL AWARD DAY

At an informal meeting of the representatives of the various branches of the Hindu Maha Sabha, and the Arya Samaj held under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay) on Sunday last, at the "Daily Prabhat" Office, Girgaum, it was decided to observe the Anti-Communal Award Day to-day (Sunday). Accordingly all the Hindu Maha Sabhas, and the Arya Samaj will hold public meetings in the various wards of the city and the suburbs. The Guru Singh Sabha, the Gurkha League and similar organisations are expected to participate in these demonstrations.

ANTI-SEPARATIONIST'S CABLE TO PREMIER

Burma Conference And Federation Issue

RANGOON, Feb. 9

The following cablegram has been sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. George Lansbury and Major D. Graham Pole, in London by U. Chit Hlaing, President of the All-Burma Anti-Separationists Special Conference held in Sunday last:—

"All-Burma Anti-Separationists Conference urges Parliament defer Consideration of reforms for Burma Council discussed and determined definitely Federation issue in new circumstances at forthcoming session beginning fourteenth."—United Press.

Bengal Govt's "No" To Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9

With a view to giving effect to the scheme of revising the pay of the professors, lecturers and the office staff, the University asked the Bengal Government to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 75,920 per annum out of the savings anticipated in this and subsequent years in the Government grant of Rs. 3,60,000.

The Government have stated in a letter that they are unable to make the grant desired on account of financial difficulties.—United Press.

ANDHRA CONGRESS SOCIALISTS TO MEET

Conference Will Be Held At Guntur On Feb. 15

(From Our Correspondent).

GUNTUR, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Local Congress Socialists held on Wednesday afternoon it was resolved to hold the first session of the Andhra Provincial Congress Socialist Conference at Guntur on February 15 and 16. Besides local Socialists, Comrades V. Jajjaraju, V. S. Rangasayi and N. Narayana Moorty of the Provincial Executive were present by special invitation.

A formal letter of requisition inviting the Conference to be held at Guntur was handed to V. Rangasayi, the Provincial Secretary, and it was formally accepted.

International University Games

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The International University Games Association has sent an invitation through the Indian Olympic Association to the Universities in India to send representatives to the 6th International University Games to be held at Budapest from August 10 to August 18.—United Press.

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ECONOMIC PARALYSIS

Sir John Simon Pleads For Restoration Of Commercial Confidence

RUGBY, Feb. 9.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, flew this afternoon from Croyden to Paris to attend the banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in fulfillment of an engagement made many weeks ago.

In the course of his speech he said that he was glad to follow the tradition under which the member of the British Government endeavoured to attend this annual function. It was with the subject of Anglo-French Commercial relations that the Chamber was concerned but it was always well to bear in mind the connection between political conditions and commercial relations.

Europe was suffering from economic paralysis largely due to political uncertanties and to political fears. Business depended upon confidence and nothing would do so much to restore commercial confidence in Europe as the bringing about of political appeasement and good understanding between the nations and the removal of those suspicions and uncertainties which make businessmen hesitate when they would like to be bold and which hamper international trade.

French Minister's Visit.

He could not let the occasion pass without saying with what pleasure they in London received the visit of the French Ministers a few days ago, Sir John said: "We believe we then did good work together, good work not merely for our two countries but good work for the world and good work for the peace. That work is not direct, against any other country. We are not aiming at some limited understanding but are seeking to promote the peace and well-being of all by putting forward suggestions as the basis for free and equal negotiation between all concerned in order that the structure of peace may rest on the surest and the wisest foundations.

If it is recognised that we are working together in that spirit and if others whom we invite to consult with us will make their contribution in the same comprehending spirit, then I believe that in 1935 we may see a great advance towards the establishment of those conditions upon which political confidence and commercial prosperity depend.—B. O. W.

PROTEST AGAINST "STAND-STILL" ORDER

Trade Union's Move For Drastic Revision

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Trade Union Movement and the Labour Party are dissatisfied with the recent "stand-still" order issued to the Unemployment Assistance Board with regard to the regulations and means test and are organising demonstrations throughout the country to favour a drastic revision in the regulations, the general effect of which, it is asserted, is to "inflate to the maximum the income taked into account, and reduce to minimum the amount of assistance paid to applicants.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of an All-India Industrial Exhibition at Delhi from the 24th Feb. The Exhibition will be held at the Fort-and of Chandni Chowk the gound having been given by the Government for the purpose of the Exhibition.

Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the [illegible] returned to India on Saturday mor[illegible] Kunwarani and M[illegible]

GEN. SMUTS AS VICEROY?

To Combat Independence Movement In India

LONDON. (By Air Mail).

The following letter appears in the "Spectator":—

Sir,—Mr. C. F. Andrews and the more sympathetic correspondents have shown that Indians are resenting the omission of any reference to Dominion Status in either the India Report of the Bill. It is a legitimate grievance. Four years ago more than one Indian Liberal leader assured me that without full Dominion Status they could not hope to compete successfully against the Congressmen. The results of the last general election for the Legislative Assembly have justified this prophecy.

Yet consider the tactics of the Indian Liberals at the first session of the Round Table Conference. Conservative delegates, suspecting that Dominion Status would be the central issue of the Conference, were determined to oppose it. But because Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his friends knew that they could surprise the delegates with a scheme for all-India Federation, which had in advance the support of the wisest of the Indian Princes, they persuaded their colleagues not to emphasise the demand for Dominion Status. For these tactics the Conservatives were not prepared. They declined to give their verdict until the "details" had been "filled in". They took refuge in a scrutiny of the eventual safeguards. They allowed themselves to be dragooned. They have been dragooned ever since.

None-the-less, these reforms give to India such a measure of self-government that full Dominion Status becomes obviously the next—and, perhaps, the last—step in this curious policy of conferring political reform by instalments. It is, indeed, so near the reach of India that we ought to prepare opinion for it. When Dominion Status is actually attained, the India Office will go the way of the Irish Office and become part of the Dominions Office. Is there any reason why this inevitable amalgamation should be postponed? We can make the Secretary of State for the Dominions also the Secretary of State for India, even though we relieve him of the duties of Secretary of State for the Colonies. The new reforms rob the India Office of no little of its power and influence; it will no longer attract a Morley or a Birkenhead. But, allied with the Dominions Office, it may produce for the Cabinet of the future a colleague in whom Canadian, Irish and Indian leaders can alike confide.

This is not a revolutionary proposal India has been following the path to full Dominion Status for a number of years. She is a member of the League of Nations. She sends her representatives to the Imperial Conferences. Indians were among the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles. The surest way to combat the growing demand for independence is to foster a new respect for the British Commonwealth of Nations. In fact, the need for an Imperial consciousness in Indian politics is so urgent that, if I were Prime Minister, the first man I would invite to succeed Lord Willingdon as Viceroy of India is General Smuts.—Yours faithfully,

J. R. GLORNEY BOLTON.
3 Devonshire Place.
London, W. 1.

ITALY TO JOIN AIR CONVENTION?

ROME. Feb 8.

It is understood that the Italian Government will participate in the air convention based on the Treaty of Locarno, provided certain suggestions which are being made to British Government through Senor Grandi are accepted.

It is learned from official quarters that Italian Government are asking for one convention, instead two, with the insertion of protocol excluding Italy and Britain from safeguarding each others territory, in view of their geographical positions.—Reuter.

MASS ARRESTS IN AUSTRIA

Vienna Presents Scene Of Theatre Of War With Armed Guard On Chancellery

EMERGENCY MEASURES AGAINST SOCIALISTS

VIENNA, Feb. 8.

The city is full of rumours. It is reported that 500 Social Democrats have been arrestd as a preventive measure in the provinces. All the public buildings are guarded.

The tension is due to the increase of illegal secret propaganda in recent months and smuggling of huge quantities of arms into the country, as also the death sentence passed at Innsbruck to-day on a Nazi woman, Hilde Goesal for attempting to kill Anton Strele, a member of the executive forces yesterday with a bomb.

This is the first woman sentenced to death in Austria. A Nazi accomplice has also been sentenced to death.

The success of a Socialist rising is regarded as hopeless, but it is thought that only a speedy Socialist success can stem the deflections from the Socialists due to the Nazi triumph in the Saar.

The Austrian Legation in London stated that all is quiet in Vienna. No attack on the Chancellery is anticipated.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH DISCUSSIONS

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.

Further Anglo-Irish inter-governmental discussions have been held since the January pact according to the political circles, though no official confirmation is forthcoming.

Lord Granard is reported to be prominently concerned therein, having recently had a long conversation with Mr. De Valera, after which he immediately left for London.—Reuter.

My Million Thrills: Battling Man-Killing Beasts From Savage Jungles To The Frozen North

By Major Howard S. Reed, Foremost of Big-Game Hunters, Who Has Bagged More Tigers Than Any Living Man—To-day: Trapping Cougars and Jaguars and Fighting in Central American Revolutions; How the Adventurer Saved a Pretty Mois Girl from the Jaws of a Mighty Tiger in the Treacherous Jungle

By MAJOR HOWARD S. REED
Big-Game Hunter and Explorer
(Copyright.)

A recent Photo Study of Major Howard S. Reed.

There have been many true-life stories of jungle adventures, but few match the thrilling experiences of Major Howard S. Reed, one of the world's foremost living big-game hunters. Major Reed has been a soldier-of-fortune, fighting in Central American revolutions: a pioneer who first developed California's Imperial Valley: an engineer, banker and cowboy, as well as a mighty hunter.

During thirty years of exploration, his camp fires have been scattered over the globe. As a collector of wild-life specimens for museums, he has risked his life many times in encounters with beasts ranging from the Bengal tiger to the Rocky Mountain cougar.....

He once had to crawl into the den of a giant grizzly: he split a herd of charging elephants: he had headlong escapes from the maddening charges of the giant Seladang (or "Jungle War Tank") of Malaysia, and he has strange tales to tell of an encounter with a swarm of snakes let loose on a boat—a race in the frozen North against hungry wolves—of the fierce black leopard and the man-eating crocodiles.

He is perhaps best known as the man who has bagged more tigers than any other big-game hunter. So it is appropriate that in this, the first of a series of true-life tales by Major Reed, he tells of his experiences with tigers. Outstanding is the story of how he shot twelve in a two-months' campaign to rid the interior of French Indo-China and Siam of the man-eating beasts, at the request of the chief of the wild Moi tribes.

Man Eater At Large

THE early morning sun filtered in thin rays of light through the dark ceiling of the Asiatic jungles as a group of waired-looking villagers formed a semi-circle about my tent, chanting wildly: "Cleu! Cleu!"

It was a cry of desperate fear. It meant: "Tigers! Tigers!"

In the civilized world the true horror of that cry is never realized. But in the land in which I had ventured during this, my most recent Asiatic expedition, it is the symbol of the one great threat to their lives and their homes.

I have seen the ruins of villages that had been entirely abandoned because of the ravages of the man-eating tigers. In one village, two young girls and five men had been carried off and devoured by the beasts in a single week. On one occasion I had the good fortune of saving a beautiful girl from the cruel jaws of a tiger.

With shuddering persistence this animal will stalk a village until it gets its human prey. One day it may notice a young girl, languidly strolling from her village hut to fill her water-jar at the spring. The tiger meditates, crouches in the tall grass near the path. There is an anguished shriek, a coughing snarl—and that night there will be wailing and the beating of funeral drums. But the tiger, having tasted human blood, will come again and again.

At last the village people, in terror, silently desert their huts and rice fields and the jungle soon closes in upon a dead community. Such episodes are by no means unusual in north-eastern Siam and Western Indo-China, where I was hunting. I was seeking a place where there would be Bengal tigers in sufficient numbers to obtain a series of specimens for scientific study.

Suddenly, on the morning I speak of, the natives of the country—the wild Mois, who are Aborigines—came rushing across the broad savannah that lay at the edge of the jungle.

Wail Of The Great Banta

In the centre of the semi-circle of almost naked forms before my tent stood the Great Banta, or king of the tribe. He was beseeching me, through my interpreter, to become chief hunter of his tribe and to rid the country of the living, roaring yellow plague. The French Protectorate, he said would not permit his people to carry firearms, only spears and crossbow guns. These were useless against tigers.

The Great Banta wrung his hands as the chanting of his followers rose in dismal intensity. In the distance could be heard the dull throb of drums, warning the countryside that a "man-eater" was prowling in their midst. Within a few months, the Great Banta said, man-eating tigers had killed over one hundred of his people and forced him to order the abandonment of seven villages. The rice fields had gone to ruin.

I assured the Great Banta that I would accept the commission. This was not a job to me, but a sport, just as in other days it had been a sport to bag the vicious cougars of the American Rockies, or the jaguar of Central and South America, or the cobra, giant seladang or rhinoceri.

The urge and the delight that inspire the big-game hunter was instilled in me in my boyhood days in the Rockies by that famous old Indian scout, "Ute" Bill, who was captured by Ute Indians when a boy of eleven and held prisoner until after he had reached manhood. It was Bill who introduced me to hunting the great cat of the Rockies—the cougar, or mountain lion as it is commonly known.

Hunting cougars, however, soon palled. It was with eagerness I accepted a commission from the Smithsonian Institte to collect tiger specimens in the Central American jungles.

There I had met Lee Christmas, famous revolutionary general of Central America. We became brother soldiers of fortune and shared together the excitement of several revolutions. Ostensibly we became banana planters—but since in those days there were revolutions almost overnight, we gave more attention, I'm afraid, to fighting than to banana growing.

Major Reed standing victoriously beside the vicious man-eating tiger he killed. The tiger was prop... pep up ... show its tre... mendous siz...

But important to me was the fact that in these jungles of Central America I had encountered the second great cat of the animal world—the jaguar. I had a lot of trouble with jaguars, since they frequently invaded my plantation, man rauding my live stock.

Learning how to hunt both cougars and jaugars is excellent preparation and experience for the more dangerous game of hunting and bagging the Bengal tiger. Every man has a secret ambition that may seem strange to others. Mine, ever since a boy, had been to bag a Royal Bengal.

On The Trail

I had had my first opportunity during my initial Asiatic expedition. The reader, I suppose, will regard it as a rather gruesome experience, but the jungles are not kind. I was travelling through the land of Mois in what is known as Bom De Gleh, in French Indo-China. I had pushed out of the jungles and while nearing a small village heard the high-pitched wailing of women. They were cries of anguish and fear.

On my arrival, excited and hysterical people pushed forward to greet me and my man, Dah. Their story was that a girl going to the spring had been killed by a tiger. There were several women with her whose screams caused the beast to drop his victim and disappear.

Of one thing I was certain. The Bengal would come back for the body. That night Dah and I took up our vigil—the most curious wake I have ever attended. The stars gleamed through the night but there was no tiger. Then dawn came—the mist lifted from the jungles, the monkeys began their interminable chatter. The light grew stronger and there, within ten feet of the girl's body, stood the tiger, ears erect, eyes scrutinizing every bush and leaf, ears alert for danger.

I took careful aim and fired. The tiger shot into the air and fell at the feet of his victim. Of course, that was by nomeans my most exciting experience with tigers. Indeed, it was, comparatively speaking, commonplace. It called for little finesse. Usually tiger-hunting calls for a well-prepared schedule of action. It is a game of wits between the cleverest of beasts, and man.

There are two customary methods

"Coming away... than a few ya... stalking. I ru... the spring, s... was a pretty Mois girl. Less ... a great tiger was ...e beast was crouching for ... the line and fired."

... tiger. Either ...wdah on the ...two or three ...driving the ...f the thick ... or else the ...self comfort- ...han, an ele- ...re he can look ...at or bullock ...w the tiger.

...f Royal

... methods. I ...lly apply to ... of the tiger is still less, due to the plentifulness of game in the tropical jungles.

In my method of still-hunting the tiger afoot, I first scoured the country for any chance tiger tracks. Once found, I picked up the trail and followed. Sometimes I walked one, two or three miles until the tracks came to the soft ground of some water-course or across a dry, sandy or dusty high point.

Having found the trail, it was necessary to study the tiger tracks and determine whether the Bengal was what s termed a "morning" or an "evening" visitor at that point of his beat. Half of the tiger's beat, you see, is covered between the first faint light of dawn and up to not more than an hour after sunrise. Between then and four in the afternoon, he retires deep into the jungle and sleeps.

Having found the trail, and ascertaining the time the big cat passes a given point on his daily beat, the next step is to lie in wait and kill the beast on its way to feast on other game.

This was the method I determined to use in baggingtheman-eating tigers that terrorized the Mois district. It was a risky method, for it called for quick and sure shooting. It usually required that I wait until I was no more than twenty yards from the tiger, the length of a good spring. That meant spotting your tiger, aiming and firing, possibly twice, all in not much more than a second.

For when the tiger starts, nothing stops him but a bullet—and that must be in the right place! I had had many encounters with various kinds of wild beasts, but I must confess I was trembling with considerable excitement as I started out of the Mois village that day.

A Momentous Journey

Accompanied by Dah, I began the momentous journey. It was not long after we left the village that we hit a trail. But following a trail is sometimes disappointing work. It is possible to follow one for several miles, then the dark forest stops abruptly and you come to an open savannah.

As I tramped along that trail, repeatedly, sometimes by day and sometimes by night, I learned many things from Dah. He told me, for instance, how to tell a man-eater from any other tiger. The young tiger, killing big game, keeps its teeth clean and white by tearing at the sinews and muscles of heavy animals. The teeth of the man-eaters, from lack of such use, are stained yellow and have dark streaks running from the gum toward the point of the tooth.

It is easy for a tiger to crunch through the limb of a human being without tearing at it. It is like feeding a dog soft food all the time. Human diet, bones and all, is a tender morsel for those powerful jaws.

The pad tracks we finally observed indicated that our first tiger was to be a mighty big fellow. Knowing that we were at a spot where he would pass some time (at night), I got ready. First of all, I shot a deer. Then I told Dah to get some green rattan and lash the dead deer to a tree near the path.

The dusk came on and it was difficult to see very well. I knew, furthermore, that the tiger would see me long before I saw him. So I crept slowly forward through the branches and leaves trying to get close enough to get a shot. I wore a shirt dyed green, to make it more difficult for the tiger to see me. I wore mocassin-like shoes to deaden my footsteps. But with every possible aid it is impossible for a man to travel so quietly that the big cats will not hear and see him first.

With nerves tense, we were crawling cautiously along the ground when

(Continued on next page)

TRIUMPH AFTER KILL

My Million Thrills

(Continued from previous page).

suddenly Dah grabbed me. He was plainly frightened—nor could one blame him. Not many feet away stood a tremendously large tiger, raising its head and looking around. The Bengal had smelled or heard us and now stood glaring at us.

Its jaws were open. The stripes on the body stood out like brilliant flames and the powerful muscles were a sight to awe anyone.

The tiger glared a moment—a moment of dread and suspense—and then crouched for the spring. I jerked the gun up and fired. I had hoped for a brain shot, but failed. The tiger gave a bound in the air and went down. But only for an instant. As I pumped in another cartridge, the great beast sprang high in the air.

Then he fell again. I fired another bullet, close to the heart of the beast. With the impact of the bullet it shot again into the air as if driven by springs. With a magnificent leap it crashed into the dense mass of tangled jungles where I could not even see it. But the vines and thick bushes were vibrating with movement as the tiger fought in his death agonies. Then all was quiet.

Of course, it was necessary to go back to the nearest village for the bearers. Dah was so frightened he wouldn't go back alone. I had to go two-thirds of the distance with him. Returning to the spot where the dead tiger lay, I waited until morning.

Then I tied a canvas tarpaulin over the beast's head, to keep the villagers from stealing its whiskers. Any villager will give anything he owns for a set of tiger's whiskers. They symbolize, in his mind, power. Soon the villagers arrived and we began our victorious track back to the village.

Girl Rescued From Death

But another great adventure—and a thrilling escape awaited us. The village was located in a basin by a small stream, in the midst of cleared timber and upland rice fields. The villagers told me that on previous occasions the tracks of two big tigers had been found. Once a tiger had deliberately entered the village and carried off a man.

For that reason both Dah and I kept our rifles handy, for we intended to take no chances. It was a good thing we were so prepared. For, just as our parade was coming to the edge of the village, Dah gave a scream and pointed.

Coming away from the spring, a jug balanced on her head, was a pretty Mois girl. And only a few yards beyond her a great Bengal tiger was stalking. All the villagers began yelling frantic warning. The girl turned—dropped the jug—started running in fright.

But it seemed too late. Dah and I rushed up just as the tiger was crouching for the spring. Our presence distracted for a moment the animal's attention from the girl. The animal and I were now about fifteen paces apart.

We each saw the other. The tiger stopped with head alert to size up the situation. I didn't have time to do much thinking, but the tiger's hesitation was my gain. I swung my gun into line and picked the vital heart spot.

I fired. The tiger sprang into the air with a mighty roar and then crashed lifeless to the ground. Only a few yards away another figure lay on the ground—the girl. She had fainted from fright.

That, perhaps, was one of my most exciting experiences. Yet I sometimes wonder if it compares with the time when I was on a 35-foot sloop in a raging hurricane when a cargo of caged snakes broke loose and caused a panic.

Or sometimes I wonder if it was as thrilling a moment as the time I was chased by a jagnar. Then, too, I have stories to tell of man-eating crocodiles and for incidents that for hair-raising adventure certainly rival tiger hunting.

There also was the time I had a race against death in the frozen north luring a blizzard. And then, let me not forget my encounters with the gaur or giant seladang. This ani is called, and rightly, "the war t of the jungles." It is an imme beast, vicious and ready to charg man on sight. It is an animal li known to the civilized world a indeed, few explorers have seen on them.

NEXT WEEK.

When a herd of wild elephants stamped out an entire village. Also thrilling tales of Major Reed's experience with snakes, especially the time he was on a boat when 400 of the crawling creatures escaped and terrorized the passengers.

TIGER, TIGER BURNING BRIGHT—
This remarkable head of a tiger gives a close-up of its snarling countenance. The bright eyes can see through jungle darkness more quickly than the hunter and the ears can detect the sound of the slightest move of human feet

These two Cougars or Mountain Lions look very charming in a cage. But they are as cruel and crafty at any animals in the world—with the possible exception of the tiger.

Alleged Counterfeiters Arrested

KARACHI, Feb

Scenting that counterfeit are being manufactured in houses of infamy, the raided the village of Allahyar. After a stren search they succeeded in hu out one den, where four Mu were busy making coins.

After taking them into cu the Police searched the place secured a number of coins plements, earthen moulds other paraphernalia.—United

ENGLAND BEAT IRELAND

50,000 Watch Rugby International At Twickenham

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In the Rugby International match at Twickenham, England beat Ireland by 14 points to 3.

Fifty thousand spectators watched this match. There was bright sunshine, but the weather was chilly when Ireland kicked off. Giles scored a try five minutes from the start, Boughton converting. Both the sides were kicking splendidly. Midway through the first half, the English forward heeling was sluggish and the Irish were very fierce in the loose. At half-time, England were leading by five point to nil.

The England team was unchanged, while P. Crowe completed the Ireland team.

CONVINCING VICTORY.

The Irish scored a try through O'Connor in the first minute after resumption, but it was not converted. Thereafter, offside penalties were becoming commonplace, Boughton scoring three penalty goals to give England a convincing victory.

GOATS' SACRIFICE FOR 'APROR-YAGNAM'

Humanitarians' Protest Unavailing

POONA, Feb. 9.

Pandit Kinjavadeker, a Shastri from Poona, is performing a big Apror-yagnam sacrifice at Kurundwad. Six goats will be sacrificed in this Yagna by stifling them and knocking out their lives by fists. The sacrifice has begun and one goat has been knocked down dead by means of fists.

The sacrifice began to-day amidst opposition from humanitarians, Jains including. The method by which the dumb animals are sacrificed appears to be shocking; Kurundwad observed a hartal to-day in this connection.—United Press.

Paid Pleader For Thana Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 9.

For the first time the Thana Municipality has decided to have its own paid pleader to conduct the municipal cases in various courts at Thana.

Mr V. R. Nachane M.A.LL.B. was appointed for that work on a fixed remuneration of Rs. 75 per mensem at the meeting of the general board held last evening.

Our Tokyo Letter

SWADESHI DRIVE IN CHINA

Corps Formed To Persuade People To Buy Home-Made Goods

(BY CHAMANLAL.)

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Though India the mother of Swadeshi Movement and picketing has forgotten the significance of Swadeshi, China is busy carrying on Swadeshi Movement.

The latest "patriotic" organisation, which has just made public its inauguration, is known as the "Buy-Chinese Persuasion Corps".

The regulations of the Corps are as follows:—

The purpose of the Corps is to persuade citizens to use only home-made products.

A youth may become a member of the Corps through the introduction of two members of the Corps.

Funds required for the Corps will be raised by the Corps itself and no money will be solicited from other sources.

The Corps is divided into headquarters, investigation, persuasion, propaganda and disciplinary department.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

All members of the Corps must strictly observe the rule that only home-made goods are to be used by them and they will be dealt with severely in the event of violation.

Members of the Corps must obey their superiors' orders.

Members found to have worked hard will be honoured, but those who have disobeyed or have not worked hard will be dealt with.

Persons, once admitted to membership in the Corps, will not be allowed to renounce allegiance to the Corps.

WHO PRESIDED AT CONGRESS?

My countrymen may not believe it but according to Reuter News Service published in only one paper in Japan, Mahatma Gandhi presided at the Bombay Congress, and at the same time he refused to accept the office of President. Let Reuter speak "Bombay October 28, M. K. Gandhi to night delivered his swan song as President of All-India National Congress". Concluding the message says "Mr. Gandhi has served as President of the National Congress several times in the past. Elected again this year he announced that he would not accept the office again since he plans to devote himself to other phases of the Indian popular movement", so well informed is the news agency on which the world mostly depends for News about India.

REUTER'S "INVENTION"

Last year a still more ridiculous message was cabled to London by Reuters saying Raj Gopal Acharya, leader of Orthodox Hindus presiding at a mass meeting held at Poona strongly condemned Gandhi for marrying his son to a low caste girl". While the other dailies of London featured the foolish story, "London Times" knew that it was absurd since Raj Gopal Acharya was the father-in-law himself. I contradicted the message next morning and newspapers were surprised at Reuter's ignorance and invention.

INDIAN AUDIT SERVICE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

A notification by the Public Service Commission states, with effect from the year 1936, possession of Government Diploma in accountancy will cease to be recognised as qualification for admission to the examination for recruitment to Indian Audit Accounts Service and other allied services.

This will not apply to any examination which may be held in the year 1935.—A. P.

LAST DAY OF "LABOUR WEEK"

Mass Meeting At Chaupatty

Several small meetings will be held to-day (Sunday) at different centres and will join at Lal Baug and Delisle Road at 4 p.m. and will march in a big procession to Chaupatty where a mass meeting will be held at 6 p.m. to condemn the J.P.C. Report. Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla will preside.

A. I. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Mr. Kumarappa Explains Changes In Constitution

WARDHA, Feb. 9.

In reply to a question as to what was the main difference between the old constitution of the village Industries Association and the new, Mr. Kumarappa explained that the main difference lay in the fact that the permanent body had been formed as a depositary of the ideals of this association as they had been conceived by the founders. A board of management in the future will be an elected body holding office for a period of three years, which was a very short period in the life of an association of this kind which aims at the improvement of 350 millions. Hence it was considered that it would be but right to entrust the ideals and the custody of its funds to a permanent board of trustees. This provision alone could inspire the donors with confidence and induce them to make large donations which were expected Even as it was, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj had parted with his best property in Wardha and had promised more if necessary.

He further added that the founders wanted to run no risks either as to the ideals or the use of the funds. The choice lay between the entire democratisation and the constitution of a body more or less permanent. He further said that the trustees themselves had no power of disbursing the funds on their own initiative.—A. P.

Luncheon Party In Honour Of Sir Maharaj Singh

Mr. Rahimtoolah Chinoy gave a luncheon party at the Turf Club on Saturday in honour of Kunwar Sir Maharajh Singh.

ALLEGED STABBING AT THANA

Injured Man Removed To Hospital

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 9.

The Thana town police have arrested one Mahomed Kalyanji on a charge (under section 324, I.P.C.) of having stabbed Babu Hussein Nalbanda last night on a public road in the course of an altercation that ensued between them over a trifling matter. The injured man has been detained at the Thana Civil Hospital for treatment. Mahomed Kalyani is taken into custody. Inquiry is in progress.

Rs. 1,000 in Prizes

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MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR WINS QUADRUPLE

Pougatchev Annexes Grand Western Handicap In Fast Timing

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The programme for the Third Day of the Big Meeting bristled with attractive events, and the racing reached great heights. The most interesting feature was the remarkable success which attended the red and gold livery of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Garter Princess, Columbian, Pougatchev, and Largition scored for the Northern potentate, who netted Rs. 32,000 in stakes plus a cup valued at Rs. 1,000. W. Sibbritt was associated with three of these winners and A. Bowley with one.

Five well-backed horses hoisted winning flags and the public for once left the course in happy mood

POUGATCHEV WINS CHIEF EVENTS.

Pougatchev whose mysterious failures in Calcutta, puzzled students of form, has come back into his own. The son of Town Guard was a raging hot favourite for the Grand Western Handicap and won like the good horse that he is. At a critical stage of the race the Kashmir gelding got boxed up and Sibbritt had to extricate him from a precarious position before he could deliver his challenge. Shaphir, who was also hampered in the straight simply flew at the finish cutting Pougatchev down to three parts of a length. The fight put up by Draughtsman against the top-notchers was a revelation, and Davison must be given full credit for riding a clever race. Carnelian who pulled up sore had to receive veterinary attention in the paddock.

LARGITION OPENS HIS ACCOUNT.

Owing to two last minute scratchings, the Druids Lodge Handicap was reduced to seven runners, and to make matters worse Berrydale and Earlston dwell at the barrier. The Kolhapur horse whipped completely round, taking no part in the race Tolerate, the favourite did not strike off too well, and had no chance of giving Largition a fight for the spoils. Bowley kidded Sibbritt on Chou Rose, and had something up his sleeves on the Kashmir colt, who was a smasher in England.

AL HAMIL'S WELL-DESERVED VICTORY.

Al Hamil who is the apple of Bill Buckley's eye, scored a well-deserved success by taking the valuable Gaye Plate. It was a near thing between Mr. Chinoy's Pony and Bushboos, who did not have a clear run. By the way Hakim Pasha shaped, he should soon be troubling the judge.

Seaton Ross defied a penalty of 12 lbs. in the Gatwick Plate (Div. I) with the greatest of ease. Now that the son of Winalot has struck form, he should be transferred without delay.

No Limit's superior staying power enabled him to beat Gurjistan and Baden in the Gough Memorial Plate (Div. II). Mr. Gem's chestnut hopped out in front and appeared to have the race at his mercy until challenged near home.

Brace rode a well-judged finish on Palla in the Abberley Plate, for which Le Mont Chevalier was all the rage. Half-Mast who seemed only half fit ran a surprising race, being in the van till overtaken by Mrs. Travers's gelding. Unless I am mistaken Malf-Mast should win outright at his next attempt.

Northmore had an arm-chair ride on Hussun al Iraq, who is the best new-comer this season. Mr. Sion Nessim's grey who is a versatile customer beat a useful lot in the Gough Memorial Plate (Div. I).

COLUMBIAN SURPRISES.

The Idar Cup astounded backers of Cartoon. When Columbian jumped out in front with a long lead it was believed that the favourite would wear him down, but no one could live with the son of Elsinore, who won on the bit. In this heavy topped gelding the Kashmir stable possesses a champion, who can both sprint and stay.

Naidor failed to shoulder a penalty in the Gatwick Plate (Div. II). Garter Princess who was unlucky last week made amends, by scoring handsomely.

DAILY DOUBLE & TREBLE WON

The Daily Double paid Rs. 56-8 to those who coupled Hussun al Iraq and Seaton Ross.

Backers of the Daily Treble received Rs. 324 for coupling No Limit, Pougatchev and Largition.

1st Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE GATWICK PLATE
Division II

Distance: 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's GARTER PRINCESS 8-7 (Sibbritt) 1
Mr. Kelso's PHARE 8-5 (Marrable) 2
Mr. E D Pandole's NAIDOR 9-3 (Blyth) 3
Mr. J A Wadia's PICARO 8-7 (Harding) 4

Time: 1m. 40 3|5 seconds.

Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, short head.

Favourite: Naidor 9-3.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 88 for win; and Rs. 23, 17 and 14 for places.

Not Run: Silver Salmon and Provence Rose.

Winner Trained by: J. Robinson.

2nd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE IDAR CUP

Distance: 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H H the Maharaja of Idar and Rs. 9,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1.000.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's COLUMBIAN 8-2 (Sibbritt) 1
Mr. D D Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 8-5 (Blyth) .. 2
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 9-0 (North More 3
Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 9-7 (Brace) 4

Time: 1 m. 40 1|5 seconds.

Won by: 3 lengths; short head, 5 lengths.

Favourite: Cartoon 9-0.

1st Tcte Paid Rs. 101 for win; and Rs. 16, 13 and 11 for places.

Not Run: Telford.

Winner Trained by: J. Robinson.

3rd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE
Division I.

Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II..

Mr. Sion F Nessim's HUSSUN AL IRAQ 8-10 (Northmore) 1
Mr. M C Patel's KABAILA 8-6 (Marrable) 2
Mr. Eve's ANCHOR 9-0 (Brace) 3
Mr. Hamood Jaboori's GERMAN 7-10 (Davison) 4

Time: 1m. 35 2|5 seconds.

Won by: 3|4 length, 1 length, short head.

Favourite: Hussun al Iraq 8–10.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 29 for win; and Rs. 17, 108 and 41 for places.

Not Run: Wazir Pasha and Crawford.

Winner Trained by: Owner Mr. Sion F. Nessim.

4th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE

Distance: 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,500 Third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses in Class II.

PALLA (Brace) 1
HALF-MAST (Rowley) 2
TURLOGH (Sibbrit) 3
CHEBLI (Blyth) 4

Time: 2m. 9 1|5 seconds.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, short head.

Favourite: Le Mont Chevalier.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 122 and Rs. 3 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

5th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE
Division II.

Distance: 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. F. Sorabji's NO LIMIT 8-12 Whittle 1
M. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GURJISTAN 8-12 Blyth .. 2
Mr. Gem's BADEN 8-9 Sibbritt 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's SHINIAR 7-11 Stokes 4

Not run:—Madhi and Shara'a al Jamil.

Won by head. short-head, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 35secs.

First tote paid Rs. 87 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 62 and Rs. 17 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 43-8 for win, Rs. 14-8; Rs. 31 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Winner trained by K H. Irani.

6th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE GATWICK PLATE
Division I.

Distance: 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Maharaj Madan Singh's SEATON ROSS 8-11 Raffaele 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 8–11 Blyth 2
Mr. Kelso's DOREDA 8-6 Marrable 3
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's YOUNG BACHELOR, 8-3 Northmore 4

All ran.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1 length 3 length.

Time.—1min. 39secs.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 30 and 40 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt

7th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP

Distance: 1 1|4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 19,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 12,500; Second Rs. 4,000; Third Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's POUGATCHEV 9-7 Sibbritt 1
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 8-2 Northmore 2
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's DRAUGHTSMAN 7-0 cd. 7-3 Davison 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GARCON 8-1 Stead 4

All ran.

Won by 3|4 length, head, 1 length.

Time.—2mins. 5-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 13 Rs. 17 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10 for win, and Rs. 6-8; Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

8th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP

Distance: 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,500; Third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's LARGITION 8–11 Bowley 1
Mr. Edward Esmond's CHOU ROSE 8-5 Sibbritt 2
Messrs. G. McElligott & P. D. Bolton's TOLERATE 8-5 Scanlan 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME 7-4 Graham 4

Not run:—Tel Asur and Kum Bak.

First tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 11 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 5–8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 5-8 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

9th Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE GAYE PLATE

Distance: 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL 9-0 Selby 1
Mr. D. D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS 8-5 Spackman 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ARAB QUEEN 9-4 Scanlan 3
Mr. K. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA 7-4 Davison 4

Not run.—Pasha and Sarsam.

First tote paid Rs. 84 for win, Rs. 31 Rs. 33 and Rs. 79 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 42 for win Rs. 15-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 39-8 for places.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

MINERVA

Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-day matinee at 3 p.m.

3RD GLORIOUS WEEK!

See The Actor-Singer
SAIGAL At His BEST
In the New Theatre's New India Picture

KARWAN-E-HAYAT

Supported by:
Rajkumari, Malina, Ratanbai, Sanyal, Nawab & Shama Zutshi

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TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Continuous 18th Week!
of Prabhat's Epic Jewel

AMRIT MANTHAN

To-day Performances Nos: 294, 295, 296.
Daily 2 shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.
Attend the matinee to avoid rush!

KRISHNA

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Southern Punjab Cricketers' Sorry Plight

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Cricket

Northern India Beat Southern Punjab in All-India Championship.

In the All-India Cricket Championship for Ranji Trophy, Northern India Cricket Association gained a surprising victory against Southern Punjab by 91 runs. There is no doubt, however, that the rain-sodden pitch had a large say in the matter Great credit is, therefore, due to Northern India which though composed of more or less unknown, elements barring Abell and Baqa Khan Jilani, of course, caused the downfall of a formidable combination like that of their opponents. Southern Punjab claimed in its ranks all-India players of the stamp of Nazir Ali, Amarnath, Capt Jogendra Singh, Lallsingh, Yuvaraj of Patiala and Mahomed Nissar. There were many people who had spotted this team for the final.

A FIELD DAY FOR BOWLERS.

Although bowlers were having a field day, Muzafar Beg, Baqa Khan, Amir Ellahi and Amir Hussein withstood the attacks of Nissar, Amarnath and Nazir Ali had managed to contribute 45, 35 (run out), 30 and 21 respectively in a total of 142 for Northern India. The Southern Punjab stalwarts were dismissed miserably. But for the brave efforts of Roshanlal (28 not out), Shaikh Hassan (27), Mohd. Saeed (18) and Muravat (15). their total would have been much less than 135. A greater disaster, however, befell them in their second venture

BAQA KHAN PLAYS HAVOC.

Running through the Northern India batsmen for a paltry collection of 106 runs in which Nissar claimed 4 victims for 35 and Amarnath 3 for 12, Southern Punjab prepared themselves for a big victory. To their utter discomfiture, they were routed by one of the smallest totals on record in representative Cricket in India, namely 22. Not a single batsman was able to reach the first decade. Nissar's 6 being the highest individual score. Five batsmen, Muravat, Amarnath, Capt. Jogendra Singh, Yuvaraj of Patiala and Mohd. Saeed were out duck hunting. Baqa Khan earned the distinction of capturing 5 wickets for 7 runs, and Puri and Amir Ellahi 3 and 2 wickets for 3 and 7 runs respectively.

SOME RECORDS IN LOW SCORING.

The smallest total on record in Quadrangular Cricket is 21 scored by the Mahomedans in their first innings against the Europeans at Poona in 1915. In England the figure stands at 12 put on by Northamtonshire against Gloucestershire at Gloucester in 1907. The most recent one is 15 recorded in 1922. After being skittled out for that figure by Warwickshire at Edgbaston, Hampshire, following on—, scored 521 and won by 155 runs. In 1896, the Australians routed Gloucestershire and M.C.C. and Ground for 17 and 18 respectively at Cheltenham and Lord's.

WHAT ABOUT THE CRICKET LEAGUE?

I understand that representatives of Cricket Clubs in Bombay met at the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday last to arrange their annual fixtures. This leads me to wonder what has happened to the prospective League Tournament which the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association was going to inaugurate this year. My information was that most of the clubs had agreed to the proposal of the B.P. (P) C. A. Where then is the hitch? It is time for the Secretary, V. S. Dongre, to get a move on and see that the League comes into being at the ensuing season.

INITIATIVE WANTED TO FORM UMPIRE'S ASSOCIATION

While talking of the League I am reminded of the Umpires. The other day I had a long chat with Mr. *J. Birtwistle* of the *Quadrangular fame. He is* in complete accord with me in regard to the need for an Umpires' Association in Bombay. He agreed that there were very few Umpires who knew the rules and fewer still who could judge properly. When we are out to put local cricket on an organised footing. We must also standardise umpiring, a most essential part of the game. If somebody in authority takes the initiative in the matter, I have no doubt there will be many to respond to his call for co-operation and help. I hope somebody will set the ball rolling soon.

The second Women's Hockey match was played at the Bombay Gymkhana on Friday evening. Above are Miss Von Leyden, (right) Captain of the "Reds" who won the match by two goals and Mrs. D. Palmer, skipper of the losing side.

Swimming

A Hyderabad Swimmer To Test His Prowess in Bombay.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Akbar Husseni of Hyderabad, Deccan on Thursday last. A tall, well-built man, weighing 200 pounds with a chest measurement of 47 inches. He is only 25 years old. He is a reputed swimmer in the Deccan having swam round Hussein Sagar in Hyderabad, five times in 1931—a distance of 25 miles in ten hours. In 1933, he swam there for 11 1|2 hours covering 30 miles. He is here now to test his abilities. On Sunday the 17th instant he proposes to get into water at Apollo Bunder and reach Chowpatty via Colaba Point in about two hours. The distance is said to be five miles Nobody has yet tried this route. He is, however, confident of success. And I hope he will.

THRILLING GAMES IN HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Gupte's Convincing Victory Against Suvarna

Ten more matches were decided in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships Tournament on Saturday evening. Although they were decided in straight sets, the contests produced excellent tennis and there were many thrilling moments during the battles. The encounter between A. G. Gupte and N. R. Suvarna was the star attraction of the day. The former gave a convincing display of his prowess in eliminating his doubles partner by 6—1, 6—2. Suvarna was nothing like his old self. His shots lacked their usual sting and vigour It was only occasionally that he gave a glimpse of his real form. Gupte should have no difficulty in reaching the semi-final stage where he is expected to meet J. E. Tew when a very interesting fight is assured.

In the Men's Doubles, Owen and Stroud fought valiantly against Krishna Prasad and Ranbir Singh. But they could not manage to book more than two games in each set. Sorabji and Sidhwa struggled hard against Leontzim and Cleur, the verdict ultimately going to the latter pair by 6—4, 8—6.

While Mrs. Row and Miss Leela Row recorded a comfortable victory against Mrs. Brand and Mrs. Johnstone in Women's Doubles, Miss Wadia and Miss Pundole put up a stout resistance against Miss Talyarkhan and Mrs. Geisse before they succumbed.

THE RESULTS

The results of matches played on Saturday were as under:—

MEN'S SINGLES

O. Sutton beat J. S. Lawyer 6—0, 6—0.

A. G. Gupte beat N. R. Suvarna 6—1 ,6—2.

R. Prasad beat J. Cornford 6—1, 6—2.

R. R. Ruia beat S. M. Khan 6—3, 8—6.

M. R. Row beat Lekharaj 6—4, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Krishnaprasad and Ranbeersingh beat C. W. Owen and Stroud 6—2, 6—2.

R. F. Vakharia and Contractor beat K. N. Merchant and G. Merchant 6—2, 6—2.

N. J. Leontzini and W. Glour beat Sorabji and Sidhwa 6—4, 8—6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss Leela Row and Mrs. K. Row beat Mrs. J. M. Brand and Mrs. Johnstone 6—2, 6—1.

F. Talyarkhan and Mrs. G. Geisse beat Miss Wadia and Miss Pandole 6—3, 7—5.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

The programme of matches fixed for to-day (Sunday) is as under:—

COURT NO. 1 at 4 p.m. (S. T.); J. Dayal vs. R. F. Stroud; followed by E. V. Bobb vs. D. G. Desai.

COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.); R. Bhavnani vs. V. M. Wanarse; followed by A. M. D. Pitt and J. E. Tew vs. L. M. Khatau and Shivjiani.

COURT NO. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.); Ghorpade vs. Kadri.

COURT NO. 4 at 4 p.m. (S.T.); Azim and Partner vs. W. Burroughs and K. Thipthorp; followed by Miss D Pocha vs. Miss. C. M. Phillips.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURT

W. N. Gorpade and Partner vs. H. H. Savantwadi and Partner.

Miss Leela Row vs. Miss M. J. Wadia.

N. J. Leontzini and W. Cleur vs. Sorabji and Sidhwa.

LOSS TO CAMBRIDGE CREW

N. J. Bradley (Pembroke), the Cambridge University president, who stroked last year's winning crew in the Boat Race, states that it is very doubtful if he will be able to row on April 6 owing to the injury to his knee while ski-ing in Switzerland.

GOUD SARASVAT BRAHAMAN SABHA.

The opening ceremony of the office of the Sabha will be performed by Sjt Ammembal Shrinivas Pai, B.A., B.L. at Laxmi Nivas, Opposite Kamat and Co., Girgaum, at 4 p.m. to-day All the members of the Sabha are cordially invited.

NEW 'REFORMS' AT LEISURE?

Provincial Councils May Get A Year's Extension

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9.

Information has gained currency in well-informed circles here that the apprehended delay in the introduction of the Reforms appears to be turning true.

It is gathered that a circular been received by the United Provinces Government from the Government of India stating ing that there need not be any hurry about the preparations of ushering in the New Reforms which, it is predicted, will not come into effect before January 1934.

It is anticipated that the next general election will be held at the fag end of 1936. Therefore another extension for one year of the life of the Provincial Councils is a matter of certainty.—United Press.

HEAVY RAIN TAKES ITS TOLL IN SIND

KARACHI, Feb. 9.

Reports of havoc that the heavy rains and storms have wrought to life and property in Sind are being received everyday.

At Sukkur four dilapidated houses collapsed, killing two cows. At Lookman a building gave way as a result of which two school-going girls were buried dead. At Jacobabad a huge tree fell upon a cowboy, killing him outright.—United Press.

MAHARAJA FOR LONDON IN SUMMER

To Participate In King's Jubilee Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Feb. 5.

The Maharaja Holkar, it is learnt, will proceed to London this Summer to participate in the Jubilee Celebrations of the King-Emperor.

The Holkar Government is reported to have set up a committee of a few officials and non-officials to draw up a provisional programme for the Jubilee-Celebrations, which includes such items as release of prisoners, illumination, display of fire works etc.

In the semi-finals of the Daly Shield Cricket Tournament, the Daly College beat the Holkar College by 36 runs; the former scoring 176 runs and the latter 140. The two-days match, played on the Daly College grounds, proved to be exciting.

FARMERS HARD HIT BY COLD WAVE

Place Their Complaints Before Khan Bahadur Cooper

NASIK (By Mail)

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, who is touring the area affected by the cold wave in the Nasik district informed a deputation of agriculturists who waited on him at Sakhene that the Government of Bombay would certainly consider the grievances of the farmer who had been affected by the cold wave.

The Hon. Member is making a two-days' tour of the affected areas, and is being met in the various villages by deputations of farmers, who are laying their complaints before him.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 8

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 253/4 for Broach A/M delivery. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 252/8 on liquidation by disappointed bull operators. The undertone of the market was easy and the turnover was restricted.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points but the local market remained quiet on general selling. There was no important buying and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 252
Broach J/A. Rs. 251
Oomra March Rs. 229
Oomra May Rs. 228/8
Bengal March Rs. 151
Bengal May Rs. 152/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 9

The local silver market was fairly steady and there was some active short covering. Operators are not inclined to sell short at the present level as there is more uncertainty regarding the reduction of import duty The popular belief is in favour of about Rs. 4/8 while others look for a reduction of Rs. 7. The gold market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	61	9	0
1st settlement	61	11	0
2nd settlement	66	15	0
Ready gold	35	1	6
1st settlement	35	2	0
2nd settlement	35	2	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 8

March 56 3/8 plus 1/4d
May 59 5/8 plus 3/8d
July 61 7/8 plus 1/2d

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb 9

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/7

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/2
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2
5 per cent 1935 101/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
3 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper market was narrow and prices after opening at Rs. 98/3 declined to Rs. 98/0/6 on scattered selling. At this level there was some covering which rallied prices to Rs. 98/1. The tone of the market was quiet. The share bazar was entirely closed for settlement purposes.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 9th day of February 1935.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July Aug. 1935.
10-30	Rs. 257/8	253/8
12-30	Rs. 256/12	253
2-30	Rs. 256/8	252/8
4-30	Rs. 256/4	252/4
Highest	Rs. 258/12	254/12
Lowest	Rs. 256	252
Settlement Rate	Rs. 257	

Sixteenth February 1935.

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Directed by:—S. F. HASNAIN, B.A.,

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON FUTURES DOWN BY TWO POINTS

Market Colourless And Inactive Without Any Speculative Support

GOLD CLAUSE DECISION STILL AWAITED

Declines In Franc

SILVER STEADY: GOLD FIRM

Wheat Quiet And Linseed Featureless

NEW YORK COTTON SHOWS A COLOURLESS SESSION.

As the gold clause decision did not arrive, operators appeared to be absolutely disappointed. Traders are still reluctant over the final out come of the Supreme Court.

CROSS RATE REMAINS STEADY.

Sterling Dollar opened at 4.88 and then declined a little but before the close it again firmed up Chicago opened steady and later maintained a firm tone.

Argentine Linseed market opened steady. Market ruled dull and featureless and transactions were unimportant.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb. 9.

Previous closing	.....	12.46
To-day's opening	.....	12.46
Difference	.....	—.00
To-day's closing	.....	12.44
Difference	.....	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

Previous closing	.....	6.74
To-day's opening	.....	6.77
Difference	.....	+.03
To-day's closing	.....	6.75
Difference	.....	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 251

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 9.

New York Cotton presented colourless appearance and speculative activity was entirely absent particularly due to fact that expected gold clause decision was not given.

Transactions mainly consisted of evening up of commitments and week-end trade calling with traders generally reluctant to operate freely.

Trading in May commenced at 12.46 i.e. unchanged from previous closing market displayed very little activity with operators general hesitant but later some covering and trade buying developed with May rising to 12.47 at this level realising appeared and quotation gradually eased and closed at 12.44 for May.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 9.

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.30/12.29) 12.41/12.41
May (12.38/12.37) 12.46/12.45
July (12.37/12.37) 12.45/12.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.78) 6.81
American March (6.73) 6.75
Egyptian January (8.45) 8.55
Egyptian March (8.42) 8.49

BOMBAY COTTON

Saturday, Midnight.

Market was quiet and dull late on Saturday night, Broach A/May fluctuating between Rs. 282 and Rs. 251.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 9.

Previous closing	.....	4.87 7/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.88
To-day's closing	.....	4.88

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 9.

Previous closing	.....	4.87 7/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.88
To-day's closing	.....	4.88 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 9.

Previous closing	.....	74.28
To-day's opening	.....	74.28
To-day's closing	.....	74.21

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 9.

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	(24 7/8d)	24 7/16d.
Spot	24 9/16d)	24 9/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 9

Gold per ounce (£7-2-1 1/2) £7-2-2 1/2

BULLION

London, Feb. 9.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 7/16d.) 24 7/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-2-1 1/2) £7-2-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 9.

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8
4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 9.

3-30 p.m

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.62 1/8) 5.61
New York on Bombay (37.00) 37.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.92 1/4
London on Milan (57.65) 57.59
London on Shanghai (1-5 3/4) 1-5 7/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 9

Silver opened steady at 61/5, 61/7 and 66/12.

Market was moderately active on better overnight foreign cables which induced scattered buying and cover

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

Liverpool wheat opened steady March 56 3/4, May 59 7/8, July 60 1/8 market was moderately active on some speculative buying but business continued very small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 9.

Chicago Wheat opened steady with May at 0.96 3/4.

Market was quiet in absence of any important buying but yesterdays level was well maintained.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 9.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February about unchanged. Market was quiet and featureless with no important transactions and February closing at 12.00.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 9.

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe (2-2 1/2) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon higher (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 1/2) £17 3/8 paid sellers.
Dunlop Jan-Feb (£21 sellers) unquoted
Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16 paid value) 6 7/16 paid value.
April-June (6 11/16 paid sellers) 6 3/4 paid buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers) £12 1/4 seller to £11 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 5/8 seller.
Linseed La Plata Jan. (£15 9/16 sellers) £15 1/4 paid sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable).

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 9.
10-30 p.m

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 8 6
Linseed May	6 15 6

The tone was quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 9.

London Stock Exchange closed.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.88 and then fell to 4.87 15/16 but subsequently again advanced to 4.88.

France opened at 74.28 with steady tendency but eventually rate fell to 74.21.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 9.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 30 5/8) dol 31 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 10 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 36) dol 36 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 87) dol 88

ing but thereafter demand quietened down and very little was done closed steady at Rs. 61/8, 61/10 and 66/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/2 and 35/2/9.

Trading was very quiet and featureless in absence of any important movements in foreign exchanges after moving in narrow range closed steady at Rs. 35/1/3, 35/1/9 and 35/2/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Slight Improvement In Money Market

TENSION SUBSIDING

Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 9.

On the money market, despite the continued easiness of the monetary situation, another slight improvement was registered in the average rate of discount for Treasury Bills, which were allotted at four shillings eight pence, compared with four shillings two-pence, last week.

COMMODITIES

Among Commodities, to-day, the early repercussion of pepper difficulties occurred in the Rubber Exchange, where James and Shakespeare and J. F. Adair were posted as unable to meet their commitments.

The posting of Shakespeare exceptional as the firm were not members of the Rubber Exchange.

RUBBER MARKET

The rubber market remained open till 13-15 hours, compared with the usual Saturday hours closing at 12-00, but there were no signs panic. In fact, the market closed steady.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION OF ESTATE DISMISSED WITH COSTS

Thana Judge Holds Marriage Valid

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 9.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. L. C. Sheth, the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, in an interesting *suit filed by Godavaribai and Sonubai (alias Parvatibai), two daughters of Hari Bahiru Narke, against Tanoobai (alleged by the plaintiffs to be the mistress of their deceased father) and Dattatraya Krishna Thorat, son-in-law of the first defendant, for a declaration that the plaintiffs were the only rightful heirs to the family estate, which according to the plaintiffs had been illegally taken possession of and misappropriated by the defendants.*

The facts of the case were that Godavaribai (18), the first plaintiff was married to Baburao Krishnaji of Kolhapur in the life time of her deceased father. Sonubai (40), the second plaintiff, who is deceased's daughter by the first wife, was married to one Hari Pinjare. According to the plaintiffs their father Hari Bahiru Narke had not married Tanubai, the first defendant, but had kept her as mistress. Tanoobai's daughter Rahi (by the deceased) was married to Dattatraya, the second defendant, who was for some time an employee in the shop of the deceased Hari. Bahiru Narke Hari was a dealer in gold and silver ornaments at Kalyan. When he died in March 1931, Hari left a large property. It was further alleged that the defendants had illegally taken possession of the family estate and had misappropriated to themselves a large portion of the assets. The plaintiffs contended that the first defendant who was married to one Balu Piraji and had stayed with him for two years could not be the legal wife of their deceased father, as she had not divorced him. The two daughters, therefore, claimed Rs. 12,495 from the family estate as the only rightful heirs.

The sub-judge held that the marriage of the first defendant with the deceased Hari was valid. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

Messrs. M. S. Rangnekar, G. B. Datar and V. B. Rege appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. B. R. Damle, M. V. Hegde and V. M. Durve for the defendants.

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JUBILEE MEANS MORE HONOURS

MORE TITLES THIS YEAR

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

In connection with Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee celebrations, it is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has decided to increase the allotment of titles by 25 per cent and a circular to that effect has been issued to all the officers who are entitled to make recommendations to the Viceroy for conferment of titles.—United Press.

THEIR MAJESTIES' JUBILEE FUND

Names Of Honorary Treasurers Announced

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7

As was annonuced in His Excellency, the Viceroy's public appeal regarding the Silver Jubilee Fund, which appeared in the press on the 11th December, each Province of Administration is conducting its own campaign for the collection of funds, and each province has now opened its subscription list and has notified the name of the Honorary Treasurer of its main Provincial Committee for the fund.

The names and addresses of these Honorary Treasurers are as follows:—

Madras:—The Honorary Joint Secretaries and Treasurers, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, "Rambagh", Ritherton Road, Vepery, Madras.

Bombay:—The Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

Bengal:—Mr. A. A. C. Neville, the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta.

United Provines:—Mr. A. C. Gupta, Accountant-General, United Provinces, Lucknow.

Punjab:—Major R. T. Lawrence, C. I. E., M. C., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Punjab, Lahore.

Burma:—Mr. Seton, the Imperial Bank of India, Rangoon.

Bihar and Orissa:—Rai Bahadur B. Sarkar, Secretary Board of Revenue, Patna.

Central Provinces and Berar:—Mr J. Dunlop, the Imperial Bank of India, Nagpur.

Assam:—Mr. F. H. Weston, the Imperial Bank of India, Shillong.

N. W. F. Province:—Capt G. H. Cooke, Under-Secretary to Government, Peshawar.

Delhi Province:—Mr. Isar, M. B. R., P. C. S., 16, Rajpur Road, Delhi.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Central Organisation of the Fund is Mr. G. Kaula, C. I. E., 11, Barkhamba Road, Delhi.

Donations and Collections from members of the Government of India, Resident in Delhi will be payable to the Honorary Treasurer of the Delhi Province.

A donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the fund has been received from Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon.

Subscriptions already received amount to some seven lakhs.

Lists of individual donations and collections will be published from time to time.

The total amount applied for in tenders for £25,000,000 treasury bills was £38,555,000. Average rate per cent 4/8.23D, as against 4/2.13D week ago, says a British Official Wireless message.

Nariman Explains Why He Did Not Pay Enhanced Fee

Challenges Right Of Government To Impose Extra Taxation On Motor Vehicles

Mr. Rabbit, an Inspector in the Motor Vehicles Department, gave evidence on Saturday before Messrs. P. P. Kapadia and Griffiths, Honorary Magistrates, Girgaum Police Court, in the case in which Mr. K. F. Nariman is charged under Rule 6—IB read with Rule 33 under the Motor Vehicles Act in that he has been seen using his car No. X-6293 on the evening of December 3 last at Lamington Road, and on Lovegrove Road on December 30, with the license of that car unrenewed.

"Licence Not Renewed"

In his evidence, Mr. Rabbit said that while he was on duty on December 3 last at Queen's Road, he saw the car being driven along Lamington Road. He noted its number and from the office records discovered that its license was not renewed. He, therefore, sent a formal letter to Mr. Nariman drawing his attention to that fact, and asking him the name of the driver who was driving the car at the time.

To this letter Mr. Nariman had replied to the effect that he had deliberately chosen not to renew the registration as he contended that the enhanced registration fee imposed since 1930 was "ultra-vires" and that he was prepared to pay the fee as it stood prior to its enhancement.

In this connection it may be noted that the original fee was Rs. 16, and it was enhanced to Rs. 32 in 1930.

Nariman's Plea.

Mr. Nariman's contention in the cross-examination of the witness was that, in refusing to pay the enhanced fee, he challenged the right of Government to impose extra fee for general purposes and submitted that the imposition of this extra fee was an indirect form of levying taxation; and such taxation merely by Government notifiction without the sanction of the Legislature was "ultra-vires." The fees could only be levied for purposes of defraying the necessary expenses of the Motor Vehicles Department and other matters incidental to that department

In answer to some questions by the defence, Mr. Rabbitt denied knowledge of any person who had paid the enhanced fee under protest.

Who Is Responsible?

Mr. Nariman—Under Section 10 of the M. V. Act, is not the owner of car responsible for riding the car?—Yes.

Q:—Then why do you prosecute the driver?—Under Rule 33.

Mr. Nariman—Are you prepared to drop the prosecution against the driver if I take the responsibility?—No.

Mr. Nariman then applied to the Court to be allowed to call for Government notifications and Municipal resolutions in support of his defence. The public prosecutor, Mr. Spencer, wanted to be informed about the relevancy of these. The question of relevancy of these documents was postponed till the production of the documents in the Court.

The next hearing of the case is on February 16.

The driver of the car is also prosecuted under the Motor Vehicles Act.

ALIPORE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR DEAD

Dr. Banerjee's Keen Interest In Village Reconstruction Scheme

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Rai Bahadur N. N. Banerjee, Public Prosecutor of Alipore expired this evening following a short attack of Meningitis. Mr. Banerjee got fever on Wednesday last, which later on developed to Meningitis.

Mr. Banerjee had figured as Public prosecutor in several trials before the Special Tribunals during the last few years, the most sensational being the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case. He finished his argument in what is known as the Prague Bacilli Case only recently.

Mr. Banerjee was keenly interested in the village reconstruction schemes and spent a considerable portion of his income in converting his native village Birnagar, (Nadia District) into an ideal village on co-operative basis. He was 54 at the time of death.—United Press.

Tagore Leaves For Allahabad

BENARES, February 9.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left for Allahabad this afternoon.—United Press.

"EAT MORE FRUIT"

Calcutta To Start Campaign Soon

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

An attempt is being made in Bengal to induce the cultivators to grow fruits in areas which have to be given up owing to the jute restriction scheme.

A Horticultural Station has been started at Krishnagar under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and funds sanctioned for the purpose.

It is understood that though funds are not available until the end of June 1935, all the same, though late in the season, an area of about nine acres has already been brought under fair cultivation. As the area selected was originally a jungle, officers have had to fight hard with white ants and even now they constitute a menace.

Nevertheless, this has to a great extent been brought onder control by scientific treatment and it is hoped that after a period of regular cultivation the land will be entirely freed from the pest.

Mr. S. G. Sharngapani, Economic Botanist, who is in charge of the scheme, in an interview with a Press reporter, said "Bengal eats sufficiently of fruits and must grow more fruits to balance her diet. Now the first task to be taken in Krishnanagar will be the growing of such annuals as can be immediately taken up by cultivators in jute areas which will be given up as a result of the Restriction scheme."

"Amongst the annuals that we shall be working on will be principally pine-apples, papayas, plantins, custard apples, guavas, limes, teppary phals etc. Our main work will be to help the poor cultivators rather than the rich people who can look after themselves."

It is understood that about Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned in this connection for a five-years scheme.—United Press.

GANDHIJI AND BIRTH CONTROL

Self-Control In Cases Of Young Couples Difficult, Says Dr. Martyn

WARDHA, Feb. 9.

Dr. Edith Howe Martyn, Honorary Director of the Birth Control International centre at London, called on Mahatma Gandhi today, in continuation of her talk held with him at Delhi on the subject of birth control.

Dr. Howe Martyn advocates the use of modern methods of birth control. She is interested in this not so much to solve the problem of increase in population resulting in lowering the standards of life, but as effective measures to save the lives of thousands of young girls lost in maternity.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, she said that the aim and outlook of life with Gandhiji were different from those of others. Gandhiji was for self-control rather than birth control but in her opinion it was well nigh impossible in cases of young couples to practise self-control.

Dr. Howe Martyn is proceeding to Madras.—A. P.

RESTORED TO OFFICE

Rajen Babu Waives Order On Bechar

KARACHI, Feb. 9.

Sjt. Narayandas Bechar, President, Karachi District Congress Committee, has been restored to his former office, on tendering an understanding to the Congress President that he would in future loyally stick to the Congress and carry out the official programme.

It transpires that Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, on application from the Sind Provincial Congress Committee had taken a disciplinary action against Sjt. Narayandas, for expressing hostile views against the Congress. But before Sjt. Narayandas could hand over the reins of office, some prominent Congressmen had intervened and written to Babu Rajendra Prasad requesting him to re-consider his case. The Congress President thereupon wavied his former order and asked him to give an understanding, which Sjt. Narayandas has given.—United Press.

Zamindars' Appeal For Reduced Assessment

KARACHI, Feb. 9.

The Zamindars of Karachi District have submitted a petition to the Commissioner-in-Sind, soliciting reduction in assessment and complete pardon from any payment this year due to their deplorable plight at sequel to the failing of the crops.—United Press.

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